Read what the Holiday Advertisers have to offer this week.

The Columbian.

HOLIDAY EDITION, 12 pages.

VOL. 32 BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1897. NO. 50

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council took place last Thursday evening. President Kocher and all six members attended. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Numbering the houses was discussed at length, but no definite action taken.

R. R. Little was appointed a member of the Board of Health.

Considerable time was then taken up in talking over the electric light question. Policeman reported that many lights were often out all night.

Mr. Harding, of the Electric Light Company who was present admitted that the arc lights were not as good as they should be, but said that as soon as some necessary improvements are made their contract to furnish good light will be faithfully fulfilled. He also deducted $19.29 from the November bill.

M. I. Hennesy claims damages for the grading of Leonard Street from Main out to the Ralston addition. He says that by reason of said grading, there being a considerable cut made, it is almost impossible for him to get his horses and wagons in and out of the barn. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finances.

Orders were issued for the following bills :

G. B. Martin, for smithing	$ 6 35
Creasy & Wells, for lumber	46 02
Harman & Hassert, crossing plates	32 18
Moyer Bros., Board of Health matrer	1 50
Steam Co., for Town Hall	37 70
Water Co., for water	90 84
C. W. Hassert, rent for Rescue Co.	3 00
J. R. Schuyler & Co., hardware	2 93
Geo. W. Moyer, plumbing	1 60
I. Hagenbuch, health officer, 2 ms.	20 00
O. B. Mellick, concrete work	7 56
W. Sleeman, work on stone wall	9.00
Creveling & Co., filling Catharine street	23.77
Harman & Hassert, lumber, &c	2 96
F. Baum, police service	3 00
A. Herbine " "	1 25
F. Drake, " "	50
G. Shultz, " "	2 50
J. Corbet, " "	1 88
A. Shultz, " "	40 00
G. F. Quick, Secretary	15 00
W. H. Cook, repair bill	130 30
Gas Co., for gas, Town Hall	7 95
J. C. Brown, Town Engineer	55 25
Electric Light Co., 1 month	400 00
Lock Haven Clay Works, pipe	196 29
W. F. Hartman, plumbing, &c	7 69
D. L. & W. R. R. Co., pipe	84 41
M. T. Ohl, for stone	20 51
John Hennessy, stone at $2, a perch for wall opposite Barton farm.	425 20
Chas. Culp, Constable	8 00

Complaint was made about the Court House alley. It is almost impassible, Referred to Street Committee.

Council granted the request for an arc light at corner of Seventh and Cherry Streets.

Some little time was occupied in the discussion of minor affairs, after which the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON EXCURSION.

Over one hundred students of the Normal started on Monday morning to spend the week in Washington, D. C. They went by special train on the Pennsylvania railroad. They were accompanied by Dr. Welsh, Profs. Cope, Dennis and Detwiler.

This is the second excursion of the school, and they will probably be continued so long as they are well patronized. The party will visit the Navy Yard, the Capitol, Congressional Library, Supreme Court, Senate and House, all the public buildings, Mount Vernon, Arlington Cemetery, Alexandria, Washington Monument, and the White House, returning home on Friday.

Keep in mind the series of illustrated lectures in the Opera House during the week beginning February 7th under the auspices of the Episcopa Church. Season tickets will be placed on sale about the first of January.

FIRE SWEEPS DURYEA.

Firemen Forced to Send to Pittston For Help In Fighting Flames.

A fierce fire prevailed in the business portion of Duryea, a short distance from Pittston early Monday morning, destroying Dilt's livery, furniture and uudertaking establishments ; the large general store of Simpson & Watkins, coal operators ; the clothing store of S. Feman ; five dwelling houses owned by R. A. Freeman ; the residence of Joseph Brown ; Grimshaw's barber shop ; Connell coal company's barn ; Hackin's tailor shop ; Doherty's saloon, and Percey Grimshaw's store.

The local firemen were unable to stay the flames and called on Pittston for aid. That town sent up an engine and hook and ladder company.

William H. Law, mine superintendent of the Edgerton colliery of Simpson & Watkins, entered the store building to save some books and papers and was burned to death. His body was recovered Tuesday morning. John Pleasantine, township clerk, and a member of the fire department, is missing, and there is little doubt that he perished in the flames.

MORNING WEDDING.

The Presbyterian Church was the scene of a happy marriage, Wednesdar morning at ten o'clock when A. N. Yost, the popular Secretary of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, and Miss Bessie J. Holmes were made man and wife. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. H. Hemingway and was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends. The bride was attired in a very neat traveling dress. The ushers were Frank Ikeler, Clyde Yetter, W. H. Brooke and Edward Holmes, brother of the bride. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of a beautiful wedding march rendered by Miss Maud Runyon.

After the ceremony the large number of guests presented their congratulations, after which a fine wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's father, W. O. Holmes, on the corner of First and West Street. They left on the P. & R. Railroad for a short wedding tour. The couple begin life with bright prospects and we join with their many friends in wishing them much happiness and prosperity.

BISHOP TALBOT.

The *Wyoming and Idaho Mission* published at Laramie, Wyoming, states, in the December number, that Bishop Talbot received, by telegraph, notice of his election, on the evening of Nov. 10th ; that it seems probable the Bisbop will conclude to accept ; that the Bishop will come here the latter part of January and stay until June, when he will return to Wyoming and arrange for a dehnite departure to Central Pennsylvania. Official notice has not yet been received from the Bishop, but will no doubt report very shortly. The present Missionary Jurisdiction will no doubt be divided by the House of Bishops, upon its meeting.

MILLER WINS.

The great six day bicycle race which has been going on at Madison Square Garden, New York, since December 6, came to an end Saturday night. Miller, of Chicago, finished 67 miles ahead of Joe Rice who was a good second. The prize won by the victor is $1500, beside several amounts offered by bicycle manufacturers, which added all together will aggregate in the neighborhood of $4,500. This is considered very small pay considering the awful strain on the mind and body. Miller made the astonishing record of 2093 miles and four laps, which will probably stand for all time as human strength and endurance has been tested to its utmost. From the beginning to the end of the race, Miller had but four hours sleep.

INCORRECTLY REPORTED.

Our report in the court proceedings last week that a crossing over the B. & S. railroad in Orange township had been returned by the constable as in bad condition, was incorrect. It does not appear so in the official court minutes, and the constable's return shows that it is a crossing of the C. P. & W. that was returned as needing filling. The mistake was made by taking the proceedings from another paper instead of getting them direct from the records as will be done hereafter.

GIDDING & CO. GIDDING & CO. GIDDING & CO.

Sensible Christmas Gifts

For--- Father, Grandfather, Brother, Uncle, Cousin, Nephew, or Sweetheart.

Useful. Appropriate Assortment not surpassed in central Pennsylvania.

Gloves,
Lined or unlined, Kid, Castor, Dogskin, Mocha, Reindeer or Buck. 50, 75c, 1.00. 1.50, $2.00.
Fine wool knitted Gloves, men or boys, 25 and 50c.

Mackintosh Coats,
With or without cape, blue, black, gray, brown or light covert ; with cape, 3.50 to $10.00 ; without cape, velvet collar, double breasted, lined with fancy plaid, very swell, 4.50, 5, 7, 8, 10, to $18.

Umbrellas and Canes,
Plain or silver mounted, 50c to $5.00.

Handkerchiefs,
Silk or linen, plain or initial, plain or fancy border.

White or Fancy Shirts,
In the newest styles, laundried, 50c to $1.50.
Collars, ½ dozen or dozens.

Hosiery and Underwear, Night Robes, Smoking Jackets, House Coats.
Children's Tams and Toques, 25 and 50c.

Neckwear,
Special Lines for Holidays, 150 dozen to select from.
50c ties at 25c.
Finest heavy satin Neckwear, latest styles, 50c.

Hats and Caps,
All styles, all colors, for men or boys, 25 50, 75c, $1.00 up to $3.00.

Boys' Reefers.
Especially appropriate for the boys' Christmas present. Chinchillas, Astrachan, Irish Freize, beautifully made, ages 3 to 8. Large sailor collar, and braided, 9 to 16, plain, 1.75, 1.98, 2.50, 3.50, 4, 5 and $6. All colors—blue, black, brown, green and mixtures.

Boys' and Men's Sweaters.
Large collars or plain blue and white stripe, green and red, maroon and white, black and orange, maroon and lemon, green and white, regular $1.50 grade, boys' 98c.

SPECIAL FOR HOLIDAYS ONLY.

Trunks, Telescopes, Valises,
All grades—50c to $20.00 ; no such line elsewhere hereabouts, or if you wish to invest in something more costly, how about a Suit at 5, 7.50, 8.50, 10, 12 or $15.
Or Overcoat, 3.98 to $20.
Or Trousers, 2 to $5.
Or Ulsters, 5 to $15.
These all make useful and very appropriate Gifts.

GIDDING & CO.,

Nearly opposite Court House, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Two doors below Post Office.

An Intricate Swindle by a Spaniard.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Fleece a Wealthy Man of Montour County.

An unsuccessful attempt to defraud Alexander Billmeyer, a wealthy resident of Washingtonville, out of $1,000 was made during the past week, details of which were given out by Mr. Billmeyer upon the receipt of a letter from Barcelona, Spain, from which place the gang of conspirators operated. The police think that a number of rich farmers of this section, as well as along the Schuylkill Valley, have also been sounded by the conspirators.

Mr. Billmeyer early in the week received a letter from Spain. Senor J. Basaula was the signature. It said that he was confined in a dungeon at Barcelona for stealing $44,000 in gold three years ago while paymaster in the army: At that time he escaped to America, and while passing through Northumberland county learned that Pinkerton detectives, who had been notified by the Spanish Consul at New York to capture Basaula, were close on his tracks. The Spaniard drove to the suburbs of Washingtonville, and, preparing a chart of a certain piece of ground, buried $40,000. He went to Williamsport and then departed for San Francisco. There he resided in safety until last year, when he learned that his motherless daughter was very ill and poor in a convent at Toledo, in one of the Spanish provinces.

Her father, who was afraid to revisit Washingtonville to procure the money, sent the chart to his daughter, and a few months later he left for Spain, his idea in first sending the chart being that in the event of his arrest Miss Basaula would be in position to some day recover the buried gold. He was arrested upon landing at Barcelona, but one month ago managed to communicate with his daughter. She was told of a plan to raise $1,000, with which she was to sail for America and meet Mr. Billmeyer at New York. Then they would visit Washingtonville and dig up the gold which had been buried on Mr. Billmeyer's land. In consideration for the $1,000 and his aid, the latter was to have the amount he advanced refunded, together with one-third of the $40,000.

Wednesday week Mr. Billmeyer received his second letter from Basaula, urging him to act quickly, as there was danger of his daughter going into decline owing to a severe cold on the lungs. The third letter urged immediate compliance with the request. The letter also contained an itemized bill of the daughter's indebtedness, filled out on the convent blank, besides a prison certificate or an excellent counterfeit of it bearing the coat of arms of Spain and the prison seal, setting forth in Spanish the offense which provoked the sentence. The letter also enjoins upon Mr. Billmeyer that he become tutor and guardian of the young lady, investing her portion of the treasure to good advantage and looking after her welfare generally, and at the proper time formulate a plan looking to Senor Basaula's release from the Barcelona prison.

DIVINE HEALER SCHRADER.

Schrader, the divine healer, who has been at Williamsport for the past few days, is at work healing the afflicted. Monday's Williamsport *Sun*, gives the following account of some of his cures :

"Miss Maud Cummings, of Watsontown, a sister of Miss H. A. Cummings, the milliner, of this city, has been lame since she was a child, one leg now being several inches shorter than the other. She could not walk over a half block without having to stop and rest, becoming much exhausted by the effort. This morning she visited Schrader, received his blessing and had a handkerchief blessed, after which she walked about town, visiting several stores, and never had to stop at all. She declared to a *Sun* man that, although she was still lame, she felt no ill effects from walking, as formerly.

Yesterday a man who could walk only with great difficulty with the help of a cane was blessed by Mr. Schrader. When he walked out of the hotel it was with the quick, firm step of a soldier at 21 years. A *Sun* man interviewed him, and he declared that, although not positive that he was cured, he felt he had been greatly benefited. He was as happy as a school boy, and called a friend to witness his former crippled condition.

This office will be closed on Christmas day.

THE BERWICK FIRES.

The town of Berwick is in the clutches of a fire fiend. The last fire took place early Saturday morning, which destroyed a barn belonging to one Mr. Fowler. The loss is estimated at about $2500. Stock, grain and everything was destroyed. Last Sunday, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* contained a whole page article about the fires. We take the following paragraphs from that paper.

"To the casual visitor or the ever present commercial traveler, the town of Berwick possesses all the requisites for happiness and contentment. The whirl of machinery and the pounding of ponderous hammers fill the air day and night. Noisy little locomotives go rattling over the endless network of tracks extending in all directions, and binding every department of the immense Jackson and Woodin Car Works with bonds of glistening steel.

From early morning till late at night the streets are filled with busy men and women. The numerous stores display stocks that are only to be found where prosperity reigns. Thrift, happiness and contentment are the apparent order of the day among all classes, whether bankers, laborers or farmers.

But with night-fall the scene changes. A general air of distrust and apprehension sweeps over all as a cloud. Farmers and others from out of town make no attempt to conceal their anxiety to get home, even at the expense of leaving their errands unfinished. The townspeople are none the less anxious, but try to suppress the evidence of their mental pertubation. By dark, the streets and shops are emptied of their gay throng, and contain only those who are compelled to be away from their homes.

In the homes the tension produced by nervous dread is everywhere in evidence. A footstep or unaccumtomed noise, falling of a pan or crackle of a paper, and terror-stricken children cluster closer to their pale-faced parents, as though some fearful bogie-man was after them. And a bogie-man it is. A diabolical something. An intangible, mordacious somebody. An offspring of Satan, whose pretense is never known until the wild cry of fire rends the night air, and hungry oil-fed flames paint the sky with a lurid glare that gives notice that he has passed that way.

For a time it was thought that the small socialistic element in the neighborhood was responsible for the widespread devastation, but the most careful investigation failed to connect any of them with the fires and the apparent absence of any definite plan or object other than to destroy property, points rather to a mono-maniac than to a club or society.

This phase of the problem was thoroufihly discussed at a special meeting of the Berwick Medical Association, composed of every physician practicing in the township. at this meeting, held in the office of Mr. John W. Evans, the leading insurance man in the borough, as well as an active official, the entire subject of luncay in all its manifestations was discussed, and the consensus opinion was that they had in their midst a mono-maniac on the subject of fire."

HOLIDAY EDITIONS.

Last week THE COLUMBIAN contained more holiday advertising in the shape of reading notices than both the other town papers combined, and issued a supplemental sheet containing ten columns of reading matter. This week it gives its readers a twelve page edition, with twelve columns of advertising and twelve of reading matter in addition to the regular issue. A copy of the paper will be placed in every house in town, thus making it the best advertising medium in Bloomsburg. An extra number will also be sent out to the adjoining towns.

Remember the Ladies' Exchange on Saturday morning in Clark's basement. Next week the sale will be held Friday morning, Dec. 24. Dressed fowls, fruit cakes, pound cakes, plum puddings, pies and all good things for the Christmas table will be on sale.

Mary Boyer, aged nearly eighty-five years, died at her home Sunday morning. The funeral took place from the house on West Street Tuesday afternoon.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The old time fairy queen of the original Black Crook, Pauline Markham is at Tony Pastor's, and so at each of her performances is a group of men in the front row of seats, every man Jack of 'em marked for maturity by width of person or scantiness of hair. These men go to see what was famous in the early days of their theatre-going, and are tantalized by what seems for ten minutes a likely chance of disappointment. Miss Markham and her companion enter attired in conventional summer suits of crash and play at being stranded burlesquers. She comes out later, however, as leader of the Amazons, and then is displayed the charms which in part were likened in the early days to the lost arm of the Venus of Milo.

The Model Cheap Hotel.

While the fashionable world is looking through the Astoria part of the Waldrof-Astoria Hotel with great interest, another stratum of society is watching the progress of a hotel in Bleecker-st., the opening of which will mark a new era in the housing of men in moderate circumstances. Many attempts have been made in that direction, but in nearly every instance the buildings have either been so arranged that they did not attract a desirable class of people or the architecture, decoration—or lack of decoration—or general effect was such as to give the house an institution-like appearance, with no semblance of refinement, comfort or home.

D. O. Mills, the builder and owner of the new hotel, which will be known as Mills House No. 1, gave the subject long and careful study before he began building the hotel, and spared neither time nor expense in making the structure as complete and as nearly perfect as possible.

A clean, comfortable room, furnished with a well-appointed bed, the floor carpeted and the windows curtained and shaded, for 20 cents a night is only one of the features of the great building, which is arranged to accommodate in its ten stories fifteen hundred guests. Well-equipped lavatories, shower baths and luxurious reading and smoking rooms are at the disposal of the guests of the house without extra charge, and a good restaurant will furnish meals at rates in keeping with lodging charges. Although everything—rooms, meals, and other accommodations—will be furnished at exceeding low prices, none of those who patronize the place need feel that they enjoy a charity, for Mr. Mills wishes it distinctly understood that in building the house he simply desires to give to those who will patronize it the greatest value for their money, and he believes that even at the low prices which will be charged the house will not only be self-supporting, but will ultimately yield a revenue.

Bowery Whiskey Is Pure.

The morgue keepers of Chatham square and the Bowery are holding up their heads and scornfully sniffing at the fancy drink mixers who have a habit of twirling their mustaches and mashing themselves in the mirrors of the big cafes.

The man who is responsible for it all sits in a little room near the top of the Criminal Court building and picks things apart for the benefit of science and the health of New Yorkers. Dr. Ernst J. Lederle is the man. As chemist of the Health Board he was directed by the Chief of the Division of Foods to analyze the various brands of drink known to the frequenters of the Bowery lodging houses as "Kennedy's Curse," the "Panhandler's Joy," "Graveyard Booze," and "Bowery Lightning."

Dr. Lederle spent nine days and nine nights getting samples of the liquor and finding out what was in it. He stated that he had secured twenty samples of the stuff sold in the morgues of the Bowery at three cents a drink. The analysis showed that the stuff was only imitation whiskey and that it was less harmful than genuine new whiskey. Good whiskey, the doctor stated, contains a certain amount of fusel oil, while none of this oil was found in the stuff sold at the Bowery morgues. Fusel oil in large quantities was dangerous, while the stuff sold at three cents a glass was cologne spirits flavored and colored.

"According to the United States Pharmacopoeia," says Dr. Lederle, "whiskey should contain from 50 to 58 per cent. of alcohol by volume. Of the samples of three-cent liquor I examined eight contained 45 per cent. of alcohol, four contained 40 per cent., five contained 35 per cent., and three 30 per cent. I found that the flavors used were peppermint, prune juice, vanilla, cinnamon, or bergamot. Caramel was added to deepen the color. None of the flavors or colorings used is deleterious to health. I found all of the samples used free from injurious or poisonous metals.

In two cases the doctor said he actually found some whiskey in the whiskey.

CYRUS THORP.

Information.

Tuffield Knutt threw away the torn scrap of a newspaper with which he had been amusing himself and languidly asked:—

"Wot does it mean w'en it says 'the resolution wuz adopted by a risin vote?'"

"It means," replied Mosely Wragga, blinking at the sun and rolling a little further over into the shade of the tree, "it means that the vote wuz small at first, but it kept a risin' an' risin' till it wuz a majority. If you wouldn't ask questions folks wouldn't find out what a blame fool you are!"—Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO'S FEMALE WARING.

Mrs. A. Emogene Paul's Work in Cleaning the Western City's Streets.

Mrs. A. Emogene Paul is the Hercules in petticoats who has undertaken the task of cleaning the streets of Chicago. It is the first time in the history of municipal government that a woman has been chosen for such a commission. Mrs. Paul took the contract because in the list of Civil Service eligibiles her name was at the top and Mayor Harrison reasoned that he was not far wrong to have a woman as head sweeper, anyway. He presented his plan to her. It was exactly what she wanted to do, and exactly what she thought she could do. She therefore rolled up her sleeves, tucked up her skirts, and one day startled the town by appearing on its busiest street at the head of the broom brigade.

MRS. PAUL.

There is no one in Chicago who does not think Mrs. Paul will accomplish what she has set out to do. The town has confidence in her, despite the fact that for twenty years men have failed to keep even the crosswalks passable, or the alleys better than the byways of an Indian shamble. Mrs. Paul is not a "new woman." She is plain business from the bottom of her feet to the top of her head. Her chin is pointed and her head tips back over two square shoulders. She is built like a woman who always knows her own mind. She wears a policeman's star under her jacket, and she has never hesitated to step into the middle of the road and ask the officer on the beat to stop a scavenger who was sprinkling old bustles and cans from his overloaded cart. Many a baker, making bread with rats in a basement, has been driven from business by her persistent nagging as an agent of the Health Department. She has cleaned out scores of unworthy buildings. It has never been recorded that she feared anybody, or hesitated to demand the enforcement of any ordinance calculated to keep the town clean.

This unique Commissioner of Streets is a New York woman. She was born in a little village in Monroe County, near Rochester. Her parents had plenty of money, and more. They concluded to try the West while Mrs. Paul was a young girl. They went first to Rockford, Ill., and were prosperous. Mrs. Paul—the only girl in the family—went to the seminary at Canandaigua, where she was graduated with honors, and went back to Rockford to live the peaceful life of a bright country girl on a big farm.

She was married in due course, and it was all sunshine for a long time. Then the clouds piled up with one great sweep. She lost her husband, her father, her four brothers—all in a few months. Her son followed the others. This left her without kin on earth, save her mother. She therefore decided to give her life and her energies to the good of the race in general, the poor in particular.

Mrs. Paul says she is forty-eight years old. Men who know her best will believe her. It is not wise for a weak man not to believe her. She would argue him off the earth. She rides around the main thoroughfares in an old buggy, provided by the Mayor. She has no theories on cleaning the streets other than the general proposition that "the only way to do it is to do it, and then keep it done." She meets her big gang of men each morning and night at the dump grounds. The man who has skipped a pile with his wagon gets his time and an order for his pay at once. The sweeper who has forgotten his crossing finds his head cut off. She finds the trouble with two-thirds of the men sent to her is the prevalent idea that it is a "snap" to work for the city. She will have none of this.

She—And do you love me as much as you did when we were first married?

He—Oh, more. You have become one of my habits by this time, so to speak.—Indianapolis Journal.

A PARIS SUGGESTION.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Secretary of the Navy John D. Long was recently made a member of the famous Harvard Custard Pie association. Secretary Long produced the largest pie, which was twenty inches in diameter.

The new recreation pier recently opened in New York at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street has cost $125,000. In winter it is inclosed in glass for concerts and lectures.

Judge Pfost of Kansas City, advertises in the press that in order to stimulate trade he will give a couple of theater tickets to every bride and groom whom he marries. Shall we hear a bid now from the divorce court judge of Kansas City?

At the same time that report says Colorado gold miners are arranging to send their product, in million dollar consignments, by special train to the Philadelphia Mint, it is also announced that the Australian gold recently received at San Francisco is coming across the continent by registered mail—$500,000 in a day—the only extra expense involved being the insurance of its safe delivery.

The labor bureau at Washington gives some figures as to strikes in this country between 1881 and 1894. The cost of the strikes in those thirteen years is estimated at 163,807,866, and by those strikes 3,714,406 persons were thrown out of employment. The sufferings, physical and mental, on the part of the strikers do not, of course, admit of arithmetical computation, but some idea of their extent can be deduced, with reasonable accuracy, from the figures that are presented. And that extent must have been frightful.

Some admirers of Thomas Moore among the flourishing and ancient Order of Hibernians have made formal complaint that the name of their favorite poet was omitted from the lists of famous men which find a place on the walls of the new Library of Congress. But the gay and tuneful Irishman who visited the United States in 1803 and could only characterize its system of government under Jefferson as "The brute made ruler and the man made brute," could scarcely expect a cordial welcome, even a century later, to an American Pantheon.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at San Francisco, has decided that Tapioca flour is not Tapioca and not flour, but starch, and that, being the latter and neither of the former, it is subject, under the Dingley law, to a duty of two cents a pound. The consequence of this decision is that the price of Tapioca flour, which never has had any other name, in commerce, and which is a favorite article of food, especially of the poor, and starch, an article of necessity to everybody, will be increased to the consumer in proportion to the amount of the duty levied.

When the importance attached to education and the amount spent upon it in this country are borne in mind, the policy of admitting from foreign lands a great mass of hopeless illiterates presents a singular contrast. Men from countries widely dissimilar from the United States, and unable even to read or write their own language, can not be other than a perilous element. One point to be remembered is that prosperity will rapidly augment the tide of immigration.

A glance at the past is proof of that. In the four years ending with 1879, the year of resumption, the largest annual arrival of immigrants was 177,826. In 1880 the number leaped to 457,257, in 1881 to 669,431, and in 1882 to 788,992, which is high-water mark. The better the times the more immigrants, but there is no rule assuring an improvement in quality. At present the quality, in illiteracy and some other objectionable features, is at about the lowest point.

Practical men who think the chief work of a college is to fill the minds of its graduates with valueless ideas will, perhaps, be convinced by the success of Cornell University in raising potatoes that colleges can cultivate something besides mental abstractions. The college devoted a portion of its farm this year to potatoes. It was not the best kind of soil for potato culture, being, like Hamlet's honesty, "indifferent," and part of it was given the benefit of fertilizers, while another part was not; but all was treated scientifically, the cost of the science applied being rather under than over $20 an acre. The result was that in the unfertilized portion the yield was 300 bushels per acre, and in that which was fertilized 380 bushels per acre. In contrast to these figures it is stated that the highest average yield ever previously known in the State was 120 bushels per acre, that the average for this year is estimated at 65 bushels per acre, and that, while rot and blight are general throughout the Atlantic States and have combined to make almost a potato famine this year, the University's crops show not a trace of either disease. So much for "book learning" practically applied.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

"A fair face cannot atone for an untidy house." Use
SAPOLIO

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

HARPER'S BAZAR

T. W. Higginson

a thoroughly up-to-date periodical for women, will enter upon its thirty-first volume in 1898. During the year it will be as heretofore

A MIRROR OF FASHION

Paris and New York Fashions
A Colored Fashion Supplement
Cut Paper Patterns
A Bi-Weekly Pattern Sheet

Each issue will contain carefully prepared drawings of the advance fashions of Paris and New York. Once a month the BAZAR will issue, free, a colored fashion supplement. Cut paper patterns of certain gowns in each number will be made a feature. These will be sold in connection with each issue at a uniform price. The BAZAR will also publish bi-weekly, free, an outline pattern sheet.

William Black

LONG SERIALS AND SHORT STORIES

Two famous authors will contribute long serial stories to the BAZAR in 1898. The first deals with Scotch and Continental scenes, the second is a story of a young girl, versatile, and typically American.

WILD EELEN
By WILLIAM BLACK
RAGGED LADY
By W. D. HOWELLS

Katharine De Forest

Mary E. Wilkins
Octave Thanet
H. P. Spofford
M. S. Briscoe

These and a score of other equally prominent writers will contribute short stories to the BAZAR in 1898, making the paper especially rich in fiction.

Mary E. Wilkins

DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES

W. D. Howells

OUR PARIS LETTER By KATHARINE DE FOREST
THE LONDON LETTER By Mrs. POULTNEY BIGELOW
CLUB WOMEN By MARGARET H. WELCH
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JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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The WEEKLY will continue to participate in the great political events of our country. It will treat of the social and economic questions, and of the development of the middle west. Its special correspondent in the Klondike region will trace the story of the great gold discoveries.

Carl Schurz

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Two long serials will appear during the year, contributed by authors of international fame, and will be illustrated.

THE RED AXE By S. R. CROCKETT
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These and a score of equally prominent writers will contribute short stories to the WEEKLY in 1898, making the paper especially rich in fiction. Other features are the

F. R. Stockton

DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES

THIS BUSY WORLD By E. S. MARTIN
FOREIGN NOTES By POULTNEY BIGELOW
LETTERS FROM LONDON By ARNOLD WHITE
AMATEUR SPORT By CASPAR WHITNEY

A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE AROUND THE WORLD

In the interest of the WEEKLY, Caspar Whitney is on his way around the world. He will visit Siam in search of big game, making his principal hunt from Bangkok. He will visit India and then proceed to Europe to prepare articles on the sports of Germany and France.

W. D. Howells

10c. a copy (send for free prospectus). Subscription $4.00 a year.
Postage free in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
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Henry James

Wherever plenty of water is there electric light, heat and power can be generated, whether there be any great quantity of coal or other fuel or not. A waterfall will turn machinery any where, and the machinery will run a dynamo. This use of water power is now extensively made in Central and South America and Mexico, likewise in some of our southern states. In Alaska and on the land route to the goldfields the rapids of the great Yukon and its tributaries might speedily be utilized to run electric cars and supply power and light as well as heat. It is much to know that wherever water flow is there man has the means of lighting and warming himself and running cars, mills and factories.

PILL PRICE—The days of 25 cents a box for pills are numbered. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at ten cents a vial are surer, safer and pleasanter to take. Cure Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Lassitude, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and all troubles arising from liver disorder.—52.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Ripe Old Age.

The village of Boalsburg is a place to "live long and be happy in" the *Democratic Watchman* says: The aggregate age of a dozen of the residents of Boalsburg is 1,009 years, or an average of over 84. Jonathan Tressler is 97 years, David Stewart is 85, Major W. H. Miller 85, James Price 84, Mrs. Price 82, Miss Rebecca Sparr 85, Daniel Bohn 82, David Keller 82, Mrs. J. Weber 84, Mrs. John Carper 81, Mrs. Catherine Woods 82 and Mrs. Jessie Moore 81. They are all all hale and hearty and bid fair to reach the century mark.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain O is made of pure grains, and tastes like choice coffee but costs about ¼ the price. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.
CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES

Butter per lb	$ .22
Eggs per dozen	.26
Lard per lb	.07
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1 00
Oats " "	.30
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	5.00
Hay per ton	12 to $14
Potatoes per bushel, new	.80
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	.80
Sweet potatoes per peck	.25
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.08
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.50
Corn meal, cwt	1.50
Bran, "	.85
Chop "	.90
Middlings "	.85
Chickens per lb new	.10
" " " old	.09
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3 85
" 6 at yard	2 35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

NEW DINING ROOMS.

A LARGE and well furnished dining room has been opened by HARRY AURAND, on the second floor of his restaurant. Meals will be served at the regular dining hours for 25c. and they can also be obtained at any time. The table will be supplied with the delicacies of the season and the service will be first-class.

Entrance by door between Restaurant and Malfalera's grocery store.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C.
(Opposite U. S Patent Office.)

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
G. SNYDER, Proprietor,
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $200 to $500 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you ever made before in your life. 11-4-10t

HOLD-FAST CLOTHES LINE HANGER.

A new and useful device which every family will buy. Is sold only through local agents. Simple and strong; can be put up anywhere; securely holds rope or wire; instant adjustment and removal of line; no props needed. Sells on sight. Popular price. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Exclusive territory. Attractive terms. Premiums and profit-sharing. Anyone may become agent. SAMPLE PAIR, by mail, 25c. KELSO NOVELTY CO., 528 Locust St. Philadelphia. 12-9-4td.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 10th, 1897.

Secretary Gage is about the only member of the administration who would really like to see his recommendations for cinching the hold of the single gold standard on this country become laws. Mr. McKinley did not dare to endorse the recommendations of his Secretary of the Treasury, and he has no real desire for the financial legislation he half-heartedly suggested. He knows that his roundabout suggestion, of getting rid of the greenbacks by turning them into gold certificates could not get through Congress, even if only the republicans voted upon it. He was afraid that the recommendations for amending the National banking laws, so as to reduce taxation on National Bank currency, to allow currency to be issued to the face value of the bonds deposited with the government, and to allow the establishment of National banks with $25,000 capital in small places, might get through, so he added a proviso that he knew would kill the whole—to make all National bank notes redeemable in gold. The administration is simply trying to bluff a portion of its own party and the country. It doesn't want any financial legislation. This has already been made plain in the House by the grab-game engineered by Mr. Dingley by which his committee—Ways and Means—will take charge of all financial bills and smother them. Republicans have also plainly indicated by their talk that they had received intimations from the administration that no financial legislation was wanted. If public criticism of its attitude makes its necessary to strengthen its bluff, the administration will, through Mr. Dingley, fix up a bill and jam it through the House, knowing that the Senate would not act upon it. Of course, the people of this country are fools enough not to know the difference between this sort of thing and real statesmanship, and they will be so sorry that the administration isn't able to get what it doesn't want—so sorry that they'll elect a democratic Congress next year.

The administration doesn't wish the Nicaragua Canal question to be acted upon by this Congress, and when Mr. McKinley said in his message that he would have something further to say on the subject when he admitted the report of the Commission which has just started for Nicaragua to make a new survey and estimate of cost, under an act of Congress, he was fully aware that the commission was not likely to make a report before the death of the Fifty-fifth Congress. In fact, it is known that members of the commission were given a broad hint before their departure that their report was not expected before March 4, 1899.

One Nebraska republican—Mr. Winfield S. Strawn, an Omaha lawyer—has turned up in Washington who is honest enough to publicly say that the republicans have no chance to carry that State, either at the Congressional elections next year or the National election of 1900. Mr. Strawn says the republicans have not been able to get back the farmer votes they lost on the silver question, and that they are not likely to get them back so long as that question is unsettled.

With the exception of Senators Morgan, of Ala., and Gorman, of Md., every democratic Senator is now lined up against the annexation of Hawaii, and the opposition among the republicans already includes Senators Hoar, Morrill and Pettigrew. This makes it impossible to procure the two-thirds vote needed to ratify the treaty providing for annexation, and the republicans are already seriously thinking of abandoning the treaty and trying to secure annexation by majority legislation. It looks a little as though the annexation question was going to be used by the Reed machine to whack McKinley over the head. The Czar is understood to have privately announced himself to be opposed to annexation. In fact, present indications are that before this session has grown very old the line between McKinley republicans and Reed republicans will be sharply drawn.

If Spain isn't entirely pleased with the situation at the Washington end of the line she must be hard to please. It was a new thing for a President of the United States to devote nearly half of his message to Congress to an argument in favor of allowing a foreign nation more time in which to try to squeeze the life out of the people residing in sight of our coast, and the innovation was nauseous to many. A dose equally nauseous followed, when Secretary Gage presented several columns of solid newspaper matter, giving in detail the extraordinary efforts of this country to aid Spain by suppressing filibustering. Senator Allen offered a resolution in the Senate for the recognition of Cuban independence, but it is feared that the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which it was referred, will pigeon-hole it.

The first skirmish in the war on the civil service law was pulled off in the House this week, and it was lively while it lasted. A conference of all members of the House who desire change in this law is to be held, in order to arrange for an organized attack.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.
Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m.

Speculative Markets Show More Strength

Better Demand For Iron and Steel Products and Advance In Securities.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says :

The opening of congress, with the president's annual message and reports, has not discouraged business, as some predicted, but all speculative markets are stronger than a week ago. The productive industries, even in the season usually about the dullest of the year as to new orders, meet a definite improvement in demand for important products, presumably the fruit of a prevailing conviction that new business will begin to crowd the works after the new year starts.

The outward movement of wheat and other products continues so heavy that foreign exchange has fallen three-quarters of a cent, and instead of exports of gold which have marked December in recent years, imports would come if gold were wanted.

Securities are advancing by reason of the increased earnings of railways, $47,085,801 for November on reporting roads in the United States, 16.8 per cent. larger than last year and 5.9 larger than in 1892.

A sudden rise in December wheat at Chicago to $1.09 would do harm were it not based on avowed contracts to ship some millions of bushels to Europe. That fact and the continued foreign demand in spite of such contracts, has helped a rise of 1½ cents here. The report that western supplies are running low is discredited by receips from farms.

Cotton is a sixteenth stronger in spite of estimates ranging from 10,100,000 to 11,009,000 bales by well known authorities. A strike in English mills is no longer threatened, and the possibility of one at Fall River has little weight.

There is more demand for iron and steel products in preparation for railway work, bridges and buildings next year and on contracts for export, including one for a government bridge in Holland, others for bridges in Japan, with large shipments of various products to England and other countries. Foreign contracts for 40,000 tons rails are pending, 15,000 for Mexico.

In and about New York bridge and building contracts call for 25,000 tons, and Chicago works are figuring on numerous contracts for 5,000 railway cars.

The formation of the American steel and wire company is expected to strengthen prices and cause some buying. While Bessemer at $10 and gray forge at $9.15 are slightly lower at Pittsburg, prices are stronger at Chicago and in all quarters heavy business is expected after the new year.

Connellsville coke production is 151,100 tons weekly against 149,000 in November and no advance is now expected above $10.50 for furnace coke early next year. Anthracite coal is weaker and sells here at $3.75 to $3.85 for stove.

Failures in the first week of December were but $2,617,240, manufacturing $379,420 and trading $1,791,570. Failures for the week have been 312 in the United States against 380 last year and twenty-nine in Canada against forty-three last year.

Stop drugging yourself with quack nostrums or "*cures*." Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and Cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggist will supply 10c. trial size or 50c. full size. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made. 4-1-1y

STATE APPROPRIATION.

The distribution of the State appropriation for school purposes will be on a new basis next year. Superintendent Schaeffer announces that it is a matter that effects every school district in the State—the new law governing the distribution of the State appropriation. The appropriation heretofore was distributed on a basis of the number of taxable residents. Commencing next year the appropriation will be distributed on a basis of the number of resident taxables and of children between the ages of 6 and 16 years. Dr. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, admonishes school directors to see that the returns made to the county commissioners by the assessors are correct, as after the returns made by assessors have been certified by the county commissioners to the state department and the calculations for distribution of the appropriations begun, it will be too late to make corrections for the current year. The new law provides that on and after June 1, 1898, one-third of the money annually appropriated for the common schools shall be distributed on the basis of the number of paid teachers regularly employed; that one third of the appropriation shall be distributed on the basis of the number of children of school age, between the age of 6 and 16, the remaining one-third of the appropriation shall be distributed on the basis of the number of taxables as returned by the last bi-ennial assessment. The law makes it the duty of the county or ward assessor to make an enrollment of the total number of children of school age, between the age of 6 and 16 years, in addition to the duties required of them under existing laws and for the compensation per diem now allowed by law. The returns or assessments are to be filed in the office of the county commissioners, duly verified by oath or affirmation, on or before the fourth Saturday of December, 1897, and bi-ennially thereafter, the county commissioners to return a summary of the same to the superintendent of public instruction on or before the last Saturday of January next following. Any assessor who shall refuse or neglect to make the enumeration and official returns required by this act, shall pay a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100 and be liable to removal from office.

HEAD RELIEF IN 10 MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gives almost instant relief and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, and Catarrhal Deafness. One short puff of the powder clears and cleanses the nasal passages. It is painless and delightful to use.—50.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Blow at Fake Contests.

The postoffice department at Washington is taking a firm stand against the so-called "missing letter" and "missing word" contests which are being conducted by a number of publishers to increase the subscriptions to their papers. The lottery law directs that the postmaster general, upon evidence satisfactory to himself that a concern or person is operating through the mails a lottery or scheme of regular prizes dependent upon lot or chance, to prohibit the delivery of all mail matter to it. Missing letter contests are held to be such violations, because many correct answers can be given, but only one list is deemed to be the "correct list" by the promoters of the scheme. The chance consists in guessing what words compose the so-called "correct list." Such schemes are held to be especially obnoxious, owing to the skillful wording of the advertisements, which make the chance for obtaining a prize more remote than in the defunct Louisiana lottery.

Glass Workers' Troubles.

Manufactures Demand Concessions on Shop Rules.

The window glass workers and manufacturers of Pittsburg, are again in conference over the shop rules. It is difficult to predict the result, but it is safe to say the workmen must concede something, if an agreement is reached. President Burns expressed himself strongly respecting the implied threat that if the concessions demanded were not made the American Window Glass Company would cease to manufacture and import. Burns threatens to appeal to Congress.

The cutters and flatteners, having already left the Window Glass Workers Association, will now leave the Knights of Labor and identify themselves with the American Federation of Labor.

PILES—ITCHING, BLIND AND BLEEDING CURED in three to six nights. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is peerless in curing. One application gives instant relief. It cures all itching and irritating skin diseases, Chafing, Eczema, etc. 35 cents.—51.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

An act which may be of interest to constables, as well as others, was passed by the last legislature relative to forest fires. It provides that township constables shall become ex-officio fire wardens, from Jan. 1, 1898. They are equipped to take the necessary measures for extinguishing forest fires in their townships, and for this purpose are authorized to call on any person or persons in the township for aid. While thus engaged, they are to receive fifteen cents an hour, one-half to be paid by the county and one-half by the state; but no county is required to pay more than $500 in any one year. The constables are to make return, at each term of court, of any violations known to them, of any provision of law for the protection of forests from fire. For a neglect of duty a constable may be suspended from office, or convicted and sentenced to a fine not exceeding $50, or an imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both. Any person refusing to assist the constable, when summoned, without reasonable cause, is liable to a fine not exceeding $10, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both. The word "forest," for the purpose of the act, is to include an area of timber or brush land of not less than fifty acres, or a smaller area which may, by proximity to another tract of at least fifty acres, be liable to communicate fire to it.

Carroll D. Wright, chief of the bureau of statistics, recently discussed the question whether women are hurting the chances of men in business. "From tables based on the United States Censuses of 1870, 1880, 1890," says Wright, "it is found that the proportion of women laborers, all the occupations of the country being considered, is gradually increasing, not to an alarming extent, but yet steadily, the gain being a little less than three per cent. The census of 1870 recorded but one architect among the women of this country, while twenty-two were found in 1890. There were no women among the chemists, assayers, and metallurgists in 1870, while the enumeration in 1890 found forty-six engaged in these occupations. There were sixty-seven clergy women in 1870 and 1,235 in 1890. Dentistry has also attracted women, and while there were but twenty-four in 1870, there were 337 in 1890. The fact is absolutely demonstrated that the proportion of females in all occupations followed is gradually increasing. A study of all the facts shows that women are more generally taking the places of children than of men. In 1870 the percentage of children of the whole number of persons employed in manufacturing was 5.58, while in 1890 the percentage was only 2.68. There need not be any alarm, therefore, as to the encroachments of women upon the occupations held by men, for, on the whole, the encroachment is slight. Very many reasons are given by employers for their employment of women in place of men, the most common being their greater adaptability for the particular work for which they are employed. Many employers also consider them more reliable, more easily controlled, cheaper, more temperate, more easily procured, neater, more rapid, more industrious, more careful, more polite, less liable to strike, and more easily to learn. Of course very many employers gives a combination of two or more of these reasons. The facts relative to woman's compensation show that there is progress in her favor, although the statistics bring out a very great economic injustice in this respect. In one investigation it was shown that in 1871 instances in which men and women worked at the same occupation, and performed their work with the same degree of efficiency, men received greater pay in 595 cases and women greater pay in only 129, which in only fifty-seven instances out of the whole number did they receive the same pay for the same work, which is only 7.3 per cent. of the cases noted." Wyoming and Utah have laws according to men and women equal wages for equal work.

They're Swindlers.

Several months ago two slick individuals were in Milton soliciting orders for a patent asbestos pot which they said retailed at $1.00. Their scheme was to get an advance of fifty cents from each costumer which they did in many cases. Of course the buyer never heard of them again. We understand the dodge is being worked in town again and would warn our readers against having anything to do with the agents.—*Standard.*

We Manufacture

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

In our storage rooms we hold good for many months Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc. If you have any thing to store, give us a call.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 00	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 13
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	.....	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 15	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	.....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	.....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	.....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 36	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 43	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 05	11 52	8 12
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 00	8 25
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 07	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	.....	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	.....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 30	9 07

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 55	6 00
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05	6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 35	2 13	6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 38	2 16	6 21
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20	6 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23	6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 48	2 27	6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	11 10	2 39	6 44
Kingston	6 54	11 14	2 45	6 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	.....	2 50	.....
Plymouth	7 04	11 12	2 54	7 03
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 58	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 20	3 02	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 24	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42	7 58
Berwick	8 00	12 00	3 49	8 06
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11	8 21
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 27	4 17	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 38	4 28	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 42	8 58
Chulasky	.....	.....	4 49	.....
Cameron	9 03	12 58	4 54	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.— ARRIVE.				B. & S. R. R. STATIONS.	—NORTH LEAVE			
am	a.m.	pm	p.m.		am	pm	pm	am
7.10	11.40	6.30	2.40	Bloomsb'g.	8.30	2.40	6.40	6.10
7.03	11.35	6.26	2.3	" P. & E.	8.33	2.42	6.44	6.13
7.03	11.32	6.24	2.35	"Main st.,	8.34	2.43	6.47	
		6.20	2.32	..Irondale...		2.47	6.50	6.25
6.53	11.23	6.12	2.20	Paper Mill.	8.44	2.54	6.58	6.37
6.50	11.20	6.09	2.15	..Light st.,	8.47	3.00	7.02	6.50
6.40	11.10	5.59	2.00	Orangeville.	8.56	3.10	7.10	7.10
6.29	11.0	5.48	1.35	...Forks ...	9.08	3.20	7.20	7.35
6.25	10.58	5.44	1.30	...Zaner's...	9.09	3.25	7.24	7.45
6.18	10.53	5.37	1.25	..Stillwater	9.13	3.30	7.29	8.00
6.08	10.43	5.27	1.10	...Benton....	9.23	3.40	7.39	8.40
6.04	10.40	5.22	12.35	...Edson's...	9.26	3.45	7.44	8.50
6.02	0.38	5.20	12.30	..Cole's Cr'k.	9.28	3.47	7.48	8.53
5.58	10.35	5. 6	12.25	..Sugarloaf..	9.31	3.52	7.52	9.00
5.53	10.32	5.13	12.20	..Laubach..	9.35	3.57	7.57	9.10
5.43	10.23	5.03	12.05	..Central..	9.45	4.07	8.07	9.30
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.50	..Jam. City..	9.50	4.10	8.10	9.40
am	a m	p m	p m		a m	p m	p m	a m
LEAVE					ARRIVE			

HUMPHREYS'

CURES

No. 1 Fever, Congestion.
No. 2 Worms.
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No. 7 Coughs & Colds.
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No. 11 Delayed Periods.
No. 12 Leuchorrea.
No. 13 Croup.
No. 14 Skin Diseases.
No. 15 Rheumatism.
No. 19 Catarrh.
No. 27 Kidney Diseases.
No. 34 Sore Throat.
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Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

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Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place.
Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
12-9-4t.d.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Nov. 28, '97.

	A.M.	A.M	P.M.	P.M.
Scranton(D & H)lv	$ 6	$ 9 38	$ 2 28	$ 4 41
Pittston " "	7 04	10 00	2 50	5 06
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M
Wilkesbarre....lv	$ 7 30	$10 18	$ 3 12	$ 6 00
Plym'th Ferry "	7 38	10 26	3 21	6 08
Nanticoke ..... "	7 46	10 37	3 30	6 17
Mocanaqua ..... "	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Wapwallopen. "	8 13	10 55	3 59	6 47
Nescopeck ..... ar	8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
	A.M	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pottsville.....lv	$ 6 00	$ 9 05	$12 35	$ 3 00
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken..... "	7 30	11 2	2 20	6 10
Fern Glen..... "	7 38	11 3	2 28	6 18
Rock Glen..... "	7 43	11 4	2 35	6 25
Nescopeck..... ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nescopeck.....lv	$ 8 14	$11 10	$ 4 10	$ 7 00
Creasy..... "	8 33	Via	4 18	7 09
Espy Ferry.... "	f 8 48	Rock	f 4 27	7 18
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 30	7 23
		P.M.		
Catawissa..... ar	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
Catawissa..... lv	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
S. Danville..... "	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury..... "	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sunbury.....lv	$ 9 45	$ 1 10	$ 5 24	$ 9 25
Lewisburg....ar	10 13	1 45	6 08	.....
Milton..... "	10 10	1 39	6 05	9 10
Williamsport.. "	11 06	2 30	6 53	10 20
Lock Haven... "	11 59	3 40	7 57	.....
Renovo ..... "	A.M.	4 40	8 55	.....
Kane..... "	.....	9 00	.....	.....
	P.M.	P.M.		
Lock Haven...lv	$12 10	$3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 06	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg.... "	4 23	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield ..... "	5 06	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg ..... "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Sunbury.....lv	$ 9 50	$ 1 55	$ 5 25	$ 8 39
Harrisburg....ar	$11 30	$ 3 20	6 55	$10 10
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Philadelphia..ar	$ 3 00	$ 6 23	$10 20	$ 4 30
Baltimore..... "	3 10	6 00	9 45	6 29
Washington "	4 10	7 15	10 55	7 40
	A.M.	P.M.		
Sunbury lv	$10 45	$ 2 25	.....	.....
	P.M.			
Lewistown Jc ar	12 05	$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "	$ 6 55	$11 30	.....	.....
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Harrisburg..... lv	$11 45	$3 50	$ 7 30	$10 20
	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Pittsburg.....ar	$ 6 55	$11 30	$ 2 00	$ 5 30

$ Weekdays. Daily. f Flag station

	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Pittsburg.....lv	$ 8 10	$ 8 10	$ 3 0	$ 8 00
	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
Harrisburg.....ar	$ 3 30	$ 3 30	10 00	$ 3 10
		A.M.		A.M.
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	.....	.....	† 8 00
				P.M.
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	† 7 30	.....	† 3 05
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 .5	.....	† 5 00
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Washington....lv	10 40	.....	† 7 50	10 50
Baltimore..... "	11 50	$ 4 25	† 8 50	12 00
Philadelphia... "	11 30	$ 4 30	† 8 30	12 25
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg.....lv	$ 3 35	$ 8 05	$11 40	† 3 56
Sunbury..... ar	$ 5 08	$ 9 40	1 10	† 5 29
	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Pittsburg.....lv	$ 1 00	.....	$ 3 30	$ 8 00
Clearfield ..... "	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg.... "	4 56	.....	.....	10 12
Tyrone..... "	7 15	.....	† 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte..... "	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven...ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 43
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Erie lv	$ 3 25	.....	.....	.....
Kane..... "	7 05	.....	† 6 37	.....
Renovo ..... "	10 25	$ 6 40	10 30	.....
Lock Haven.... "	11 21	$ 7 33	11 28	$ 3 00
	A.M.		P.M	
Williamsport.. "	12 15	$ 8 20	†12 15	4 00
Milton ..... "	1 13	9 18	1 13	4 52
Lewisburg..... "	.....	9 06	1 15	4 47
Sunbury..... ar	1 45	9 45	1 55	5 20
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sunbury.....lv	† 5 25	$ 9 05	† 2 09	† 5 43
S. Danville..... "	5 48	10 17	2 21	6 07
Catawissa..... "	6 08	10 35	2 37	6 24
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 43	2 43	6 32
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	f10 47	2 47	f 6 36
Creasy ..... "	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 46
Nescopeck ....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nescopeck.....lv	.....	†11 10	†4 18	† 7 05
Rock Glen..... ar	† 6 52	11 33	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen..... "	6 59	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken..... "	7 10	11 54	4 55	7 46
		P.M.		
Hazleton ..... "	7 37	12 15	5 15	8 05
Pottsville.. "	8 45	1 20	7 06	9 58
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nescopeck.....lv	† 8 07	$11 10	† 3 10	† 6 59
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 32	3 30	7 21
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42
		P.M		
Plym'th Ferry "	f 8 56	12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
	A.M.	P.M	P.M.	P.M.
Pittston(D & H) ar	† 9 41	†12 49	† 4 52	† 8 36
Scranton " "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05

† Weekdays. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

In effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.45 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.30.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3.30 5.00 7.35, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3.30 5.00, 7.35, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a. m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.05 a. m.
Leave Reading 11.55 a. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.27 a. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.20 a m, 4.30 p m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3.30, 7.13.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.56 a. m., 1.38, 3.40, 7.25.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m. 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accom. 8.00 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

SUNDAYS—Express, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., Accom., 8.00 a. m., 4.45 p. m.

Leave Atlantic City, depot, : WEEK-DAYS—Express, 7.35, 9 00, a. m., 3.30, 5.30 p. m. Accom., 8.15 a. m., 4.05 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 4.00, 7.30, p. m. Accom., 7.15 a. m., 4.15, p. m.

Parlor cars on all express trains.

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The Columbia Democrat,

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
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All communications should be addressed to
THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1897.

Perhaps no decision of a Pennsylvania court has been more widely quoted by the State newspapers than that in which Judge Harry White, of Indiana county, defined what, in his judgment, constituted an intemperate man. The definition, it appears, was invited by the nature of the case, and it was fairly met. Judge White said:

To our mind, then, a man so given to the habit that he very frequently goes to the bar for a drink, occasionally gets under the influence, yields to the temptation for getting liquor when offered, or accepts a treat whenever invited, leaves his employment frequently in working hours to get a drink, spends his earnings for it while other responsibilities are neglected, feeds a growing appetite for liquor without any effort for its control, is a person of intemperate habits; and when those habits become known to the community in general or in the neighborhood where he lives, or among the people with whom he has intercourse and who see him from time to time in the indulgence of those habits, he is under the ban of the liquor law as a person of known intemperate habits.

If this test were applied in all the drinking places of the State the reduction of their receipts would be enormous, and yet it is not a bad test after all. Certainly the man who "feeds a growing appetite for liquor without any effort for its control" must soon become an intemperate man, if he is not such already. There are many who become such in spite of frequent effort.—*Inquirer.*

Petered Out Ignominiously.

And so it turns out that the great American Protective Association, known by the abbreviation of A. P. A., has been brought to a timely end by a sheriff's sale. Its supreme head quarters, at Washington, were levied on and sold under the hammer some time ago, thus bringing to an ignominious conclusion the career of an organization which aspired to control the politics of the country by a combination of political and religious influences.

This is another illustration of the fact that the American people have no use for organizations that are conducted on dark-lantern principles and by underground methods. The fate that overtook Knownothingism, some forty years back, has been repeated in the extinction of the A. P. A. Public sentiment in this country has in these two instances given sufficient indication of its aversion to oath-bound practices in influencing either politics or religion.

It was only last year that the A. P. A. assumed to dictate to political parties and to call presidential candidates to account. The arrogation of such importance furnishes a laughable contrast to the whack of the sheriff's hammer that knocked off the furniture of its head-quarters to the highest bidder.—*Ex.*

Upheld by Judge Albright.

Judge Albright of Allentown, who presided at a special term of Court in Stroudsburg made a decision the other day that will be of special interest to the fair sex at large. Miss Edith Custard, a sprightly and vivacious young miss of about 25 summers, was called to testify in an ejectment case between Louis Kaul and his son-in-law Sherman Coss. The lawyer pointedly asked Miss Custard her age. Her reply was:

"I may be 30 for all you know, my age has nothing at all to do with the case and I refuse to answer your question."

Judge Albright informed the lawyer that the woman's reply to his question was an appropriate one, and the subject was immediately dropped by the attorney.

Wife Supports the Husband.

The supreme court of California has decided that under certain circumstances a wife may be compelled to support her husband. This decision was rendered in the case of an aged and infirm spouse who was deserted by his wife. The wife was ordered to pay her husband twenty-four dollars a month. There are men in other states who are strong and healthy, and yet compel their wives to support hem. It is a pity that the courts annot reach their kind.

The Good Offices of the Banks and Trusts.

(Communicated)

These benevolent and charitable institutions are seeking to take the farmers into their confidence, and to exercise a guardianship over them. Of course they begin to see that the farmers are not capable of taking care of their surplus cash, though they can manage the affairs of the farms. Their advice to farmers would indicate a great interest in their wellfare. This is the first instance in the history of our knowledge that the money power, through the banks volunteered advice to farmers what to do with their surplus cash. This is only so by accident. The farmers of the wheat belt of the United States were benefitted by total crop failures in nearly all of the foreign countries, and to supply that demand, the farmers' surplus wheat flowed into foreign markets, and foreign capital flowed back, in return, into the farmers' coffers without the banks getting the first steal on the cash. Ah; if the farmers had only the "home market"—"the protected home market," which the Republican party for years has been trying to establish for the farmers, to consume all their surplus products, the case would be quite different, and the banks would have no advice to give to farmers, and the only aid the banks would render would be an increase of mortgages and higher rates of interest. It is only another dodge to deceive the farmers into another lease of the single gold standard power. The single gold standard conspiracy will hardly work its bunco game on the farmers in 1900. The farmers' surplus corn is not moving very fast in the home market, neither is rye or oats. The home market is so low, that it does not pay the farmers to raise them for revenue to defray home expenses. How different it would be if the farmers had a foreign market for these cereals as well as for wheat. The next move of bankers and trusts will be to join the grange, and try to lead the farmers into a hole.

MORE ANON.

ELECTRICITY FOR STEAM.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has about determined to substitute electricity for steam wherever this can be done with safety and commercial success. The statement is made upon what is believed to be excellent authority.

The Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad, which is operated by electricity, is practically controlled by the Pennsylvania Company, and this controlling interest was acquired with the view of making experiments as to the relative values of electricity and steam as a motor power. While the equipment of this road has not been as heavily built, so far as the ears are concerned, as are electric cars on many suburban lines, especially in the north and west, it is known that the results thus far secured have been entirely satisfactory to its owners.

It is pretty well understood in railway circles that the time is not far distant when there will be constructed an air line electric railway between Washington and New York and it is believed that the Pennsylvania Company will be largely interested in the scheme. At the Baldwin locomotive works, in Philadelphia, the statement was recently made by one of the managers that they were fully expecting electricity to take the place of steam within a very few years, and that their company and the Westinghouse, of Pittsburg, had constructed an electric engine, which had developed a speed of more than 100 miles an hour.

PERILS OF THE KLONDIKE.

Party of Shamokin Gold Hunters Faced Death.

Mrs. Jacob F. Graeber, of Shamokin has received a letter from her husband, announcing that on Oct. 30 the Shamokin gold hunters had been cast ashore on the beach of Lake Tagish, in Northwest Territory, during a terrific hurricane, which had washed huge waves over their boats and rafts and came near ending their lives. The members of the party had only succeeded in traversing a distance of sixty miles over Lakes Bennett and Tagish.

The Canadian mounted police declared that it will be impossible for them to reach Dawson City before spring, but Mr. Graeber adds that his party will push on at least 135 miles farther before going into Winter quarters, and, if possible, will continue to the Klondike without delay.

New Counterfeit $2 Bill.

The banks have received notice that a new counterfeit $2 Treasury note is in circulation. It is of fair workmanship and on paper of good quality. The silk threads of the genuine paper are, however imitated by a few widely distributed red and blue ink marks. The note purports to be of the series of 1891, check letter D, plate No. 27, No. B, $12756,528.

Court Proceedings.

Second week of Court convened Monday morning with all the Judges on the bench.

Estate of John Michael, deceased. Rule granted to show cause why John H. Hetler, executor, should not pay Elizabeth Myers et al. the sums awarded them in the audit of said estate. Returnable the first of next term.

Petition of W. B. Snyder, administrator of estate of John Tubeski, deceased, to amend report of sale. Granted.

Estate of Mathias Kindt, deceased. Bond of administrator with A. V. Kressler and A. J. Crawford, approved.

E. R. Ikeler appointed guardian of Sarah M. Ikeler, minor child of George Ikeler, deceased.

Hannah A. Girton appointed guardian of Raymond B. and Boyd, minor children of C. B. Girton, deceased.

Myron I. Low vs. Edward Ivey, Interpleader, and George Ivey vs. Edward Ivey, Interpleader, taken up and tried together.

The following judgments were taken in open Court, for want of an appearance:

A. W. Shelly, Adm'r, vs. W. B. Milnes et al., $2,780.78.

B. W. Jury vs. Emma Neyhard et. al., $732.53.

W. B Bright, Agt., vs. Anna E. Bright. Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.

Bloomsburg Banking Co. vs. John Jameson.

Mundel & Co. vs. E. Maier, $85 86.

C. B. Cox et. al. vs. John L. Case. Continued on application of plaintiff, and at cost of plaintiff.

In the matter of the report of auditors of Bloom Poor District on the account of Isaiah Hagenbuch and M. H. Rhroads, directors of said district. Petition of O. T. Wilson for Court to make order giving him authority to employ counsel, &c. Rule granted to show cause, returnable to the first Monday of January, 1898.

In re final account of W. B. Pennington, administrator of Mary Dreisbach, deceased. W. A. Evert appointed auditor.

Estate of Chas. Moser, deceased. Frank Ikeler is appointed auditor.

Estate of Daniel Morris, deceased. J. H Maize is appointed auditor.

Estate of James Johnson, deceased. G. M. Quick is appointed auditor.

Estate of Lydia B. VanHorn, deceased. C. E. Geyer is appointed auditor.

Myron I. Low and Geo. Ivey, vs. Edward Ivey, interpleader, verdict for the plaintiffs.

Estate of Henry Kreischer, deceased. Return of sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of Samuel Fisher, deceased. Order of sale of real estate granted.

Estate of Levina Stout, deceased. In partition. Rule granted on all parties interested to appear in court on first Monday in February next to accept or refuse the premises at the valuation or a higher price or show cause why the same shall not be sold.

The trespass cases of Martha A. Case and William Case vs. the D. L. & W. RR. Co. were continued till next term.

W. J. Knorr vs. D. C. Royer and D. Miller. This is a case wherein it is claimed a note for $600, dated March 6th, 1893, payable one year after date, was signed by D. C. Royer and D. Miller. The former, it is claimed, took the note to W. J. Knorr, at Berwick, and got the money on the same. Mr. Knorr held the note for over three years, when he had it entered up. Mr. Miller claimed he did not sign the note; that it is a forgery. Hence the suit. Miller took proceedings to open the judgment, and also had Royer placed under bail on the charge of forgery. The case is still on trial as we go to press.

The following letters are advertised Dec. 14, 1897. Mr. C. M. Alexander, Mr. J. Bullman, Dr. F. C. Brown, R. N. Brown, James Burns, Mr. E. D. Burns, Miss Edith T. Harner, Miss Sarah Harris, Mr. C. C. Leader, Mrs. L. Koch, Mr. S. H. Neff, Miss Effie C. Paterson, Miss Buela E. Smith, The Diamond Drill & Mach. Co. Will be sent to the dead letter office Dec. 28, 1897.

JAMES H. MERCER, P. M.

Think of it! A whole evening's entertainment for ten cents. Prove it by going to the Lutheran Church Friday, Dec. 17th. The best talent from town and outside has been secured. Room for all.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Great Music Offer.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in silver or postage and we will mail you sixteen pages full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: POPULAR MUSIC CO.
tf Indianapolis, Ind.

Our Greeting is Xmas Bargains.

Make as many people happy as you can by calling and selecting some suitable gift from our stock which abounds in DAINTY, DAZZLING and DESIRABLE

— PRESENTS. —

Holiday Gifts—Low in price, Fine in quality.

CONSISTING OF

Hats, Caps, Gloves, Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs,
Dress Shirts, Fancy Shirts, Underwear, Night Robes, House Robes, Hosiery, Mufflers, House Coats, Smoking Coats.

WE ARE SURE TO HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU AT

TOWNSEND'S, Merchant Tailor and Haberdasher.

RESPECT THE STOMACH.

Few people do have proper respect for the stomach. If a thing "tastes good," and is not so hot or so cold as to be painful to the mouth or throat, it is swallowed by too many people regardless of consequences.

Do not give the stomach food that will irritate it or retard it in the performance of its natural functions, or it will retaliate in a way, that is decidedly unpleasant. A headache, a "lump," or "heavy feeling" in the stomach, and irritations of the skin, are mostly symptoms of disordered digestion resulting from unwholesome food.

Alum baking powders are responsible for the larger part of this unwholesome food, for it is a fact well recognized by physicians that alum renders food indigestible and unwholesome.

The danger to health from this cause is so imminent that it behooves every one to adopt precautionary measures to keep alum baking powders, which are now so numerous, from the kitchen stores. It will be found that those powders sold at a lower price than Royal are almost invariably made from alum, and therefore of inferior quality and dangerous to health.

The safer way is to look for the well-known red-and-yellow label of the Royal Baking Powder. That is certain to cover a powder free from alum. The Royal is made of cream of tartar, a pure, wholesome fruit acid derived from grapes. It is renowned for adding anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food, as well as for making finer and better food.

TOWN ORDINANCE, NO. 98

An ordinance to open Market Street from its present terminus at the Pennsylvania Canal, southwardly to River Street; and to vacate that portion of old public road leading from Market Street southwestwardly to River Street.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:

That Market Street be opened from its present terminus at the Pennsylvania Canal, southwardly to River Street with a uniform width of one hundred and fifty feet, the centre line thereof being a continuation of the centre line of said street as already established from First Street to said Pennsylvania Canal.

Section 2. That the portion of the old public road, above supplied, leading from Market Street southwestwardly to River Street, viz: from a point in Market about four hundred and thirty-eight feet northwardly from River Street, south sixty and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and eighty-five feet; thence south, thirty-four and three-fourths degrees west seventy-nine feet; thence south seventeen and one-half degrees west four hundred and thirty-seven feet; thence south thirty-one and three-fourths degrees west one hundred feet to River Street, be and the same is hereby vacated.

Attest: W. R. KOCHER,
FREEZE QUICK, Secy. Pres. of Council.

Passed Dec. 9th, 1897.

Out the Skein.

Williamsport Times: A good story is told on a certain dry goods clerk employed in Newberry. The young man nas just secured the position, and is not as well acquainted with the business as he could be. Several days ago a farmer, living about three miles from Newberry, sent his son to the store where the young man is employed for a half skein of yarn. The clerk, picking up a skein, took his scissors and cut the loop at both ends, sending the boy home with numerous strands of yarn about a half yard long. The story is going the rounds, and the clerk's life will be made miserable for some time to come.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual election of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Banking Company, to choose a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the bank on Tuesday, January 11, 1898, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon.

12.17-97. JOHN G. FREEZE, Secretary.

Once Again We Greet You.

The grand and glorious Xmas time is coming near and nearer. Our muse turns common prose into rhyme, a sort of homely Xmas chime—not in poetic style sublime, but, may be somewhat clearer. You know we have always tried before to make this season brighter. We have done our best to turn this store, with all its stock and stuff galore, into a place where more and more the people's hearts grow lighter.

So far the Court its course may ken;
We're going to do that thing again.

Dress Goods.

In these times, nothing more appropriate for a Xmas gift than a nice dress. We fully recognize the fact, and have added one more choice line to our bargains already offered you. You will find it to your advantage to look here before you buy. We now have 3 lots. All the goods in these lots are absolutely *at and below cost.*

Lot No. 1, all wool Novelties at 23c.
Lot No. 2, all wool Novelties at 29c.
Lot No. 3, all wool Novelties at 58c.

Coats and Wraps.

It will be a long time before you will be able to get such rare bargains in COATS as we are now offering you. Remember we have put prices on all Coats that you cannot help but see when you are saving lots of money. Just take a look at them.

Wrappers.

We always sell the Best Wrappers you can buy for the money. We are now offering you for the Holiday trade a Special in this line. Here it is.

A $1 Wrapper at 79c.

Linens.

We have a reputation for our linen. It is one we are justly proud of. Our stock is the finest you can imagine. Table linens, and napkins, and handkerchiefs in endless variety. We lay special stress on our display of Handkerchiefs, as they are the Finest in Bloomsburg in quality and lowest in price.

Silverware.

This department has also had a going over. You know the the kind we sell. It is the best for the money, and the price is by far lower than we can match again. Goods we sold at $2 25 for each piece, viz., tea pot, sugar bowl, etc., now are marked at $1.50. Quality the same as it used to be.

China & Lamps.

We have the finest display of these goods to be found in town. Our China is in full view down the center aisle of our Dry Goods Department. It consists of an almost endless variety of fancy dishes, and our dinner and chamber setts are the lowest in price and latest in design to be found in town.

A Drive in Kid Gloves.

We are going to give you an opportunity to buy Kid Gloves at prices unheard of before. We offer you the following:

$1.00 kid gloves at 75c.
$1.25 kid gloves at $1.00.
Centimeries kid gloves in all shades, at $1.20.

Groceries.

Our line of Groceries is far superior to any you can find in town. We buy only from the best houses, and the prices are, you will find, in comparison to the quality of the goods, far lower than elsewhere. If you will try us in this department, what we say you will find correct.

Pursel & Harman,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Not Mere . . .

Foot Covers . . .

but easy, comfortable, stylish shoes.

SHOES THAT ARE CORRECT

That's what up-to-date men want. That's what we sell, and we don't draw heavily on pocket books either. Fitting feet is our specialty, and we assure perfect comfort to every patron. We carry the largest stock of boots, shoes and rubbers in the county, and all new and fresh and bright. Every size, every shape, and prices not too high—nor to low.

Jones & Walter FEET FITTERS BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1897.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

OUR OFFERS FOR 1898.

We are able to offer our subscribers some special inducements for advance payments for 1898.

THE COLUMBIAN, and *New York World*, three times a week, $1.65.

COLUMBIAN and *Philadelphia Weekly Times* 1 45.

COLUMBIAN and *Demorest's Magazine*, 1.75.

COLUMBIAN and *Farm News*, 1 00

Subscribe now, and get the benefit of these reduced rates. tf.

A HANDSOME CALENDAR

Every subscriber who has paid in advance for THE COLUMBIAN will be presented with a handsome calendar for 1898, by mail. Every one who pays during December will also receive one. Those who come first will have several designs to select from. tf.

The first of the year is a good time to square up, and take a fresh start. Owing to carelessness on the part of some, and the hard times on the part of others, a much larger number of our subscribers than usual, have not paid for THE COLUMBIAN during the past year. Statements have been, and will be sent to all who are in arrears, and those who receive them are earnestly requested to make payment. Please do not lay them aside with the idea that any time will do. We need the money *now*.

A building 170x35 feet, two stories high is being erected by G. Snyder, owner of the Exchange Hotel property, between the Opera House and the Hotel. The first floor will be used for a livery office and carriage room, and the second floor for sample rooms &c. Since purchasing the property Mr. Snyder has put many thousands of dollars on it in improvements, and is not done yet.

The indications are that the holiday trade will be better this year than for several years past. The merchants have made greater preparation for a big trade, and already the shoppers are out, the stores being crowded almost nightly. All the leading dealers in town are represented in this issue of THE COLUMBIAN, and a perusal of the advertisements will show where to get just what you want.

Harry L. Evans, a compositor in the *Daily* office, and Miss Lizzie Umstead were married at the home of the bride's parents at Swenoda, on Thursday of last week. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. B. Dunn, of Washingtonville, in the presence of about fifty invited guests.

Fragrant Offerings.

EXQUISITE PERFUMES form a tempting part of our Holiday stock.

STERLING SILVER Novelties in beautiful varieties.

LEATHER GOODS in form of pocket books, letter books, dressing cases, and dozens of beautiful articles in leather.

Hand Painted Novelties

in dainty array and cheap in price.

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS.

We Take Magazine Tickets.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. C.,
Opposite P. O. Pharmacist,

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Miss Carola Kitchen is assisting at the Broadway store.

George Hart is clerking in S. R. Bidleman's book store.

Paul Harman has a stiff knee, and is obliged to use crutches.

Col. A. D. Seely of Berwick, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

Elwell Funk is among the Normal excursionists to Washington this week.

Miss Maud Derr is assisting in J. E. Roys' Jewelry Store during the holidays.

Dr. S. D. Geisinger of Heightstown, N. J., visited in Bloomsburg over Sunday.

A. W. Dribelbis of town, was one of our pleasant callers during the past week.

William Kase West Esq, of Danville, was a visitor to Bloomsburg on Monday.

W. L. Sidler, register and recorder of Montour County, was in town on Monday

J. M. Amerman of Forks was in town on Tuesday.

Thos. B. Fritz of Central was among our callers on Wednesday.

T. D. Robbins of Lime Ridge, assessor, and general nurseryman, spent Wednesday in town.

J. E. Snyder of Mifflin spent a few honrs in town on Wednesday.

W. A. Marr, Esq., of Ashland, had business in court on Tuesday.

N. G. Monroe of Wayne County, has been visiting with his cousin W. M. Monroe at Rupert.

R. S. Ammerman, Esq. of Danville, was a visitor to town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Funston gave an elegant course dinner to a company of eight, last Saturday evening.

Chas. Eyer was among our callers on Tuesday. He paid up his subscription and secured one of our 1898 Calendars.

B. F. Edgar of Stillwater, ex-County Commissioner, was in town Wednesday. We are glad to see him out again, after his long illness.

B. F. Foulke of Hemlock township, was in town Saturday, and paid up his subscription. He is a pleasant man to do business with.

Mrs. Henry Hodgdon and two children, of Minneapolis, are visiting her uncle, Mr. L. Runyon and family. After Christmas she will go to Asheville, North Carolina, to spend the winter.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Yesterday was the last of the hunting season. Hunters should bear that fact in mind.

The pulpit of the Baptist Church was occupied on Sunday by J. T. Adams, of Bucknell University.

If the present weather continues Santa Claus will not need a sleigh to make his Christmas call on the little folks.

J. S. Williams has moved his office from the First National Bank building to the COLUMBIAN building, second floor.

A second statement was mailed to our town subscribers within two weeks, by mistake. We know that with most of them, one is enough.

Miss Clyde Bartholomew of Wilkesbarre, has been secured by the Normal School as assistant instructor in Languages.

A counterfeit two dollar treasury note is in circulation. It is of the series 1891, check letter D. plate No. 27, No. B. 12,756,528.

Joseph Giger of Center township, who has a reputation for raising large porkers, killed two hogs last month that weighed 1035 pounds. They were sixteen months old.

For chancing off turkeys recently at Williamsport men were arrested and fined to the amount of $20.90. The police of that city are determined to break up the raffling games.

J. D. Holt, of Tamaqua, Charles Kitzmiller and John Kenyon, of town took a two days hunt up at Unityville last week. They returned with twenty-six rabbits, fourteen quail and six pheasants.

Creasy & Wells have purchased eight new wood-working machines for their planing mill, and will have them in operation by the middle of January. This will put the mill in first class shape, and enable it to do all kinds of work in that line.

Those of our subscribers who have so cheerfully and promptly responded to our request for settlement, have our hearty thanks for their action. It is a pleasure to do business with such people. There are still quite a large number to hear from.

The Van Liew Lectures.

Prof. Van Liew's lecture on Slums of New York on Saturday evening, drew an audience of about 1200 to the M. E. Church. On Sunday evening fully fifteen hundred people listened to his talk on Footprints of Christ. The lectures were very interesting and the pictures were clear and good.

Christmas Presents.

P. Solleder & Co., have just received a lot of Hart Mountain Imported night and day singing canaries in prime order, also fancy brass cages and bird supplies.

Monday January 17th is the date for holding license court.

A stock company is being organized at Shamokin for the purpose of publishing a Polish weekly paper.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Philadelphia *Record* almanac for 1898. It is a complete reference library and record of events.

Will Guernsey, an expert piano tuner, is in town, and orders for tuning can be left at this office. From personal knowledge we can recommend Mr. Guernsey as a thoroughly satisfactory tuner.

A wedding in which there was a tinge of romance, says the Philadelphia *Record*, occurred in Pottsgrove on Monday when Jonas Haas aged 70, married his brother's widow, aged 65. Mr. Haas' second wife is a sister of his first, who died about a year ago. Her husband Peter Haas died ten years ago.

The Philadelphia *Times* will according to its announcement give a prize of $1000 to the four ministers preaching the best sermon during 1898. The sermons will all be printed in the Sunday editions. The assurance that all the preachers will do their best, should fill the churches during the coming year.

P. Solleder & Co. is the place to buy your shoe making outfits cheap. Have just received 2 large barrels of Patent Reversible Iron Stands of four different styles. A large stock of sole leather, strips of leather, cut soles, hammers, knives, clinch nails, cement, threads, etc. Wholesale and Retail at Rock Bottom prices.

12-16-3t.

There is a movement on foot to get a new trial for Walton Goodwin, who in September was convicted for murdering his wife at Wellsboro, and who is now awaiting the naming the day of execution. The ground for a new trial is the allegation that one of the jurors who convicted Goodwin, when drawn on the panel said: "If I get on that jury I'll do my best to hang the devil."

The large attendance at the illustrated lectures at the M. E. Church indicate that the people are attracted and entertained by such exhibitions. The Crary lectures to be given in the Opera House every night during the week begining February 7th, on illustrated tours through the most interesting portions of the world, and the price of admission will be no more than a silver collection. Tickets for the entire course of six lectures are only 75 cents, single admission, adults 20 cents, children 10 cents. Tickets will be sold after January 1st.

MOTHER McKINLEY DEAD.

Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, aged mother of the President, has passed away. Her death occurred in Canton, Ohio, at an early hour on Sunday morning. Almost two weeks had elapsed since the stroke of paralysis which was at once pronounced fatal. The end came very quiet and peaceful. There was no struggle, she seemed to sleep her life away. She was born in 1809, and married William McKinley, father of the President in 1827. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

Lutheran Church Services.

Sunday School 9 A. M., C. E. Prayer Meeting 6 P. M. Preaching by the pastor at 10.30 A. M. on "Confession of Christ" and at 7 P. M. on the Theme "The Opened heart of Lydia."

To these services the public are cordially invited. M. E. McLINN, Pastor.

General Debility and Loss of Flesh

Scott's Emulsion has been the standard remedy for nearly a quarter of a century. Physicians readily admit that they obtain results from it that they cannot get from any other flesh-forming food. There are many other preparations on the market that pretend to do what

SCOTT'S EMULSION

does, but they fail to perform it. The pure Norwegian Cod-liver Oil made into a delightful cream, skillfully blended with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which are such valuable tonics, makes this preparation an ideal one and checks the wasting tendency, and the patient almost immediately commences to put on flesh and gain a strength which surprises them.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists,

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

JONAS LONG'S SONS AT SCRANTON.

The starting of Jonas Long's Sons great department store at Scranton on Friday evening marks an epoch in the history of the "Electric City" long to be remembeted. It is the first really metropolitan store that Scranton has ever had, and judging from the vast crowds that attended the formal opening, and that have thronged the big establishment every day since, it seems to be appreciated.

The mammoth building occupies the corner of Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues, on which stood Scranton's greatest hotel for many years, the "Wyoming," is four stories high and built of white stone, iron and plate glass. It contains five acres of floor space upon which is displayed every article of necessity or luxury which man or woman may require: Dry goods, millinery, notions, shoes, bicycles, groceries, furniture, a cafe, carpets—but it is useless to enumerate. They may not have threshing machines or locomotives in stock but they will order them if wanted.

The stock represents over $300,000 in capital, and the well known reputation of this enterprising firm made by years of honest and conscientious dealing in Wilkes-Barre will surely follow them to Scranton, where it is confidently predicted that their fondest hopes of success will be fully realized.

The Wilkes-Barre store will continue to ride upon the seas of prosperity with renewed vigor and facilities for closer buying and even greater bargain giving.

Here's health to this energetic firm and their enterprises.

Every newspaper has the same experience when it makes an effort to gather in some of its long outstanding accounts. The majority of subscribers come in cheerfully and pay up, when reminded that they are several years behind, and many pay a year in advance to make amends for being in arrear. But there are always a few kickers on every list who are offended when the editor asks for his own, and they call at the office to tell him the things that he has heard so often that he knows them by heart, and has become hardened to them. Here are some of the stereotyped complaints: One says he didn't subscribe for the paper in the first place, never wanted it and don't want it now; nothing in it but advertisements, and the paper is no good. (This man has taken the paper from the office for five or ten years, and discovers it is no good only when asked to pay for it.)

Another disputes the account, doesn't owe the amount claimed, has receipts at home to show it, but always forgets to bring them along. (When errors are made in this office, they are always corrected on the production of a receipt. They very seldom occur however.)

Another man comes in very indignant because he has been notified that unless he pays up by a certain date he will be sued. He thinks the editor must be pretty hard up when he has to sue for a little amount like that, forgetful of the fact that his account is one of several hundred that make together a large sum.

And so on to the end of the chapter. If everybody would pay for their papers every year and not let a big account run up, it would be much easier for them, they would be better pleased with the paper, and there would be no necessity for the editor to print duns in his paper every little while.

J. E. ROYS.

Christmas Presents

What is more beautiful or more precious than something useful in toilet articles mounted with

STERLING SILVER,

or some piece of jewelry engraved with a beautiful monogram. There is truly nothing that will take its place or fill the heart with greater pleasure and gratitude. Don't fail to see our magnificent assortment. We carry only the finest and positively reliable goods. All articles hand engraved without extra charge.

J. E. ROYS.

Jeweler and Optician.

Christmas =:= Buyers

Will find our line of Useful and Ornamental Articles—Consisting in part of Dress Patterns, Silks for Waists and Skirts, Black Dress Goods, Coats, Capes, Furs, Kid Gloves, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, Umbrellas, Framed Pictures, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Separate Skirts, Underskirts, Pocketbooks, Bags, etc.,—Neckwear, Silver plated ware, Mittens, Toilet Articles, Colgate's Fine Perfumery, Muffs, Curtains, Silks and Velvets, Fascinators, and many other articles suitable for gift giving.

Dress Goods.

A good line suitable for gift giving in all the newest effects, at popular prices, both in black and colored. A Special black figured, 46 in., black satin, all wool, at 75c yd.

Fur Collarettes.

Good lines, new effects, neck scarfs, muffs, &c., suitable for Gifts.

Framed Pictures.

We show good lines of these goods for Holiday buying.

Umbrellas.

We show full lines of Ladies and Gents in new assortments to-day, suitable for gift giving.

Coats and Capes

Always make a useful gift. Our lines of Ladies' and Children's Coats offer good assortments, at low prices.

Dressing Sacques.

Right here is an article that will suit almost any lady.

SEE THEM.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

Only ten days for shopping before Christmas, which comes but once a year. There is good sense in selecting early.

Don't forget that whilst we advertise 5000 Christmas presents, that linen napkins, linen and cotton towels, linen table cloths, real Marseilles counterpanes, wool and cotton blankets, are all included in the list, and they are among the useful.

HARTMANS, the people say, is the place to pick up a present that no other house keeps.

We expect to see our eight clerks busy every day selling Christmas presents. Come before the last few days of next week, when the crowd will be great.

Included also in our list of useful presents are 3000 handkerchiefs for men, ladies, misses, boys and children at 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50. 75c, up to $3.00.

Good sellers for the little ones:—Dolls rule the house just now, with horses, wagons, engines, goats, cats, birds, rabbits, trolley and steam cars, small trunks, children's pianos, bureaus, beds, cradles, cupboards, small carpet sweepers, and dozens of other articles which will please children.

Good sellers, and acceptable to ladies:— Vegetable and fruit dishes. 10c to $4.50. Celery dishes, 59c to $2.75. Decorated plates, 10c to $1.50, with a thousand other fine China and Japanese ware.

Furs for children, boas for ladies.

In all this preparation of small articles for cheap and useful presents, we have not lost sight of warm garments for ladies, misses and children. Have on hand a good line of Fur, Plush and Cloth Capes, with a good assortment of Jackets, many of them at reduced prices.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

XMAS PRESENTS

Christmas Presents. **Christmas Presents.**

The place to buy them is at

HESS BROS,

Who are now ready with the finest and largest stock we have ever exhibited. We have

DIAMONDS,

Solid Gold, Gold Filled, Silver and Nickle Watches;

Onyx, China, Porcelain, Plastic Marble, Iron and Wood Clocks;

Solid Gold, Gold Filled, Nickle, Aluminum and Steel Spectacles, which will be fitted by a Graduate Optician and Doctor of refraction.

SOLID GOLD, GOLD FILLED, AND GOLD PLATED JEWELRY.

QUADRUPLE PLATE AND STERLING SILVERWARE.

The very latest and newest decorations in

Fine China and Royal Teplitz ware.

Wood, Leather, Celluloid and Plush Manicure, Toilet, Shaving and Dressing cases. Albums, Mirrors, Bibles, Books, Purses, Pocketbooks, Folding Pocket Kodaks, Cameras, &c., &c.

Now is the time to buy, as the early customers get the best selection. Goods engraved free.

HESS BROTHERS

Jewelers, Opticians and Stationers. Bloomsburg, Pa

—TELEPHONE—

REGISTER YOUR MAIL

TRIAL OF A SLOT MACHINE WHICH MAKES THIS POSSIBLE.

Three of Them Now Ready for Business—A Mechanism Which Rejects Light Coins—Letters Transferred to the Postman's Bag Without His Touching Them.

The latest development of the slot machine is an invention designed to make every person his own registered-letter clerk and to facilitate the forwarding of registered mail. The use of three machines has been sanctioned by the Postmaster-General, and under his orders they are to have a six-weeks' trial in New York. What may happen after that is conjecture merely, but the assumption of the inventor of the machine is that if its work is satisfactory, it will be adopted as a regular adjunct to the Post Office system.

While the machines are being put to their special test an agent of the Post Office is to be in constant attendance at each. He will explain the working of the machine to the public and see that no one tampers with the mail.

The charge for registering a letter is 8 cents in addition to the regular letter postage. The machine makes the same charge, assuming that a single 2-cent stamp is sufficient for the regular postage. Under the law a letter prepaid by one 2-cent stamp must be forwarded and any extra postage collected at the other end.

To work the machine you drop a silver United States dime into a spout at the upper right hand side. A square door cover flies up automatically and reveals a roll of white paper. Opposite certain lines you write the name and address of the person to whom your letter is to be sent and your own name and address. At the right hand upper end of the machine is a small lever. You press this back and the letter slot in front opens and into this you drop your letter. Then you seize the handle of a big crank at the right and force it back until a bell rings. As you do this the iron cover closes and locks over the writing tablet. Now you draw forward the big lever until a bell rings. As you do this a duplicate of your writing, on a separate slip of paper, is slipped out of the machine at the left hand side and upon this paper is imprinted also the Post Office date marks, the serial number of the letter and the signature of the Postmaster. This is your receipt. Your original writing remains in the box until the letters are removed, and then it goes with them. At the same time that your receipt is printed the letter is dated.

The next thing is to get the letter to the Post Office without giving the letter carrier a chance to tamper with either the letters or the originals of the receipts. The box has a hopper bottom so constructed that it can be opened only when the mail bag is attached to it. The mail bag can't be opened, either, except in conjunction with the hopper or at the Post Office. The strip on which are written the names and addresses drops into the bag with the letters.

The dimes fall into a brass cylinder in the order in which they are dropped into the machine, and the postman, if he finds a bad one, can tell at once, by running the mover in order, which letter it belongs to. Such a letter will be held and its sender notified to pay the postage in good coin and get his bad coin back.

Aside from this, the machine is constructed to throw out bad coins, if they are under weight. When the coin first drops into the slot it goes into a delicate balance where it is weighed. If it is too much worn to be current the scale rejects it, and instead of passing into the machine and starting the posting operations, the coin drops out of a hole in the front of the machine and falls on the floor.

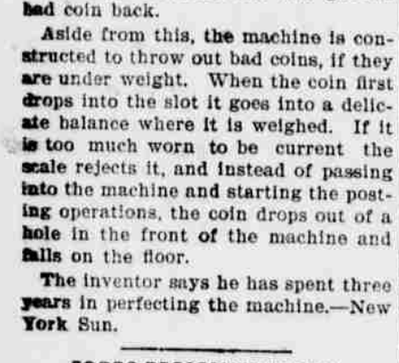
The inventor says he has spent three years in perfecting the machine.—New York Sun.

FOODS PRESERVED IN TIN.

Exhorbitant Prices Demanded When First Introduced in France.

The process of preserving foods in tin is of older origin than may be supposed. It was in 1841 that John Colin of Nancy, France, began the business which is now of magnitude. In 1841 a quart of turtle soup in tin put up by Colin cost $3.75; a small box of sardines, $1.25; an entire truffled salmon, $15; a beef tongue, $2; a Toulouse duck truffled, $9. Vegetables were proportionately dear. Colin carried his system much farther than is attempted at the present day. He sold in tin an entire sucking pig, for which he charged $12.50; an entire turkey for $7.50, six pounds of roast lamb for $4.25, an entire pheasant for $12.50. He had also preserved butter in tin, for which he asked 75 cents a pound.—New York Sun.

NEWS FROM KLONDIKE.



Editor to Reporter—Well, I haven't seen anything of those thirty-two carrier pigeons you took with you.

No, I eat 'em.

LINCOLN'S TOMB.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION A DISGRACE TO ILLINOIS.

The Money to Build the Monument Contributed by the People, and the Trust Given In Charge of the City of Springfield—A Sorry Spectacle.

Lincoln's tomb is a monument of disgrace to Illinois. A spirit of tasteful pride is fast making Springfield one of the most beautiful of State capitals. The magnificent building which houses the government was in the days of approaching completion described as a palace in a cornfield. Since then the city surrounding has been improved to worthiness of the setting. With paved streets, well shaded, a look of general thrift in the business center and long vistas of pretty homes in well-kept grounds, it now corresponds to a noble Capitol which has no superior in massive symmetry and in convenient adaptation to its purposes, and is exceeded in liberal expenditure by only one other building of the kind, that at Albany. Springfield is an honor to the State. But in strange contrast to all else that commands admiration is the condition of the tomb. Illinois assumed a sacred trust when the question of the disposition of the remains of the martyred President was settled. That trust has not been kept. A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, writing from Springfield, says that the friends of Lincoln feel the neglect keenly. They are anxious to see public sentiment aroused and the Legislature reminded of its duty. There is neither defense nor explanation of the neglect. When the custodian opens the grated doors and takes the visitors into first the crypt and then the memorial chamber, his introductory words are regretful. In the crypt the plaster has fallen from the arched roof, and, more than that, gaping crevices have opened in the brick masonry. A little more of this inattention and the roof will cave down upon the floor under which, covered by concrete, are the caskets of President and Mrs. Lincoln.

On the other side of the burial crypt the memorial room is in scarcely better condition. With every rain the water comes through the vaulted roof. It has blackened and stained ceiling and walls. It has made a great blotch of the once bright colors of the coat of arms. Prevailing dampness has mildewed and rusted the none too numerous relics. In this chamber are kept the surveying instruments Lincoln as a young man used, the gun which failed to save the life of his grandfather in Kenutcky when an Indian crept upon him at work on his farm, the great book in which every child in the public schools of Philadelphia wrote his or her name attached to the expression of sorrow at the time of death. The stone tablet which the Romans sent from the walls of the Eternal City to commemorate emancipation, likening the act of Lincoln to that of one of the early Emperors who freed the slaves, is in the chamber. The bronze bust of William the Silent, who also died by assassination, has a place. The walls are covered with the memorials forwarded from all parts of the country. For such a collection of historical value the State is not manifesting sufficient care to keep the rain out.

The tomb cost $270,000. This money the most of it, was raised by voluntary contributions. Large sums came from the troops in the field, single companies contributing several hundred dollars. It is little enough that Illinois should maintain the granite pile in a state of tolerable repair. On the outside the cement has dropped from between the courses, and many of the blocks are out of line. Even the approaching walk is cracked and broken and uneven.

One might suppose that with such a number of visitors to the tomb there would bet no difficulty in reaching it. Yet the car line by which the mile and more of distance from the business center is made does not run to the place, but stops in a park where refreshments stands, a dancing pavilion and the usual inducements to local patronage are conspicuous. From the end of the track a cinder path winds down the hill. There a dusty road is crossed. A gate admits to the cemetery. By a walk up the valley past the stone vault where the body was at first deposited, the way is over the slope where more people stood on that day when the nation mourned than have ever been gathered in the Illinois capital city since. The tomb, square and squat, a hollow stone tower rising from the center, is on the crest of a gentle slope with a reservation of nine or ten acres of sward and trees about it. On one side stands a neat stone house, the abode of the custodian. The grounds are well kept. The site is beautiful. Only the condition of the tomb prompts the feeling of regret. Lincoln belonged to the nation. His resting place should have been the nation's care, if his State can be so forgetful.

Five Arab Maxims.

Never tell all you know; for he who tells everything he knows often tells more than he knows.

Never attempt all you can do; for he who attempts everything he can do often attempts more than he can do.

Never believe all you hear; for he who believes all that he hears often believes more than he hears.

Never lay out all you can afford; for he who lays out everything he can afford lays out more than he can afford.

Never decide upon all you may see; for he who decides upon all that he sees often decides on more than he sees.—Christian Work.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FIELD.

His Family a Notable One in the History of the Country.

Justice Stephen J. Field, came of New England Revolutionary stock on both sides, and was the son of David Dudley Field, a Congregational clergyman. His brothers included Cyrus W. Field, the promoter of the submarine cable; David Dudley Field, the distinguished constitutional lawyer; Henry M. Field, a well-known divine and author; Matthew W. Field, an authority in engineering; Jonathan Field, who was President of the Massachusetts Senate, and Timothy Field, a lieutenant in the United States Navy. Few families anywhere have been so conspicuous for ability. Stephen J. Field was born in Haddam, Conn., November 4, 1816, and is, therefore, 81 years old. When a child he was taken to Asia Minor by his brother-in-law, Rev. Joshua Brewer, and there learned modern Greek, Italian and French. Upon his return he entered Williams College and was graduated in 1837 with the highest honors. He was admitted to the Bar in 1841, having studied law in the office of his brother, David Dudley.

JUSTICE FIELD.

After another trip to Europe Stephen caught the gold fever in 1849 and went to San Francisco by way of Panama, arriving at the Golden Gate with $10 in his pocket. In three months he had made $25,000 by a deal in real estate options, and in 1850 he was elected to his first office, that of Alcalde, or Mayor, of Marysville. His life was frequently threatened by swaggering politicians and other bullies, and once he narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of Judge Terry. In 1857 Mr. Field was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of California and afterwards became Chief Justice. For his services as a War Democrat and his intimate knowledge of practice and procedure in Western cases, Judge Field was appointed to the Federal Supreme Bench in 1863 by President Lincoln. On the first day of December he served as Associate Justice thirty-four years, six months and ten days. He has achieved the distinction of serving longer on the Supreme Bench than any of his predecessors, the next in point of service being Chief Justice Marshall, who died in office in 1835, after a service of thirty-four years, five months and six days. As Justice Field says in his letter to his colleagues, announcing formally his retirement, he has written the decisions in 1042 cases, of which 365 were prepared while he was on the Bench in California and 37 are decisions in the Circuit Court.

Debarred by his position from entering actively in politics, Justice Field was, nevertheless, an attentive spectator. In 1876 he was one of the Democratic representatives on the Electoral Commission. In the Democratic National Convention of 1880 he received 65½ votes for the Presidential nomination.

Justice Field is noted for his knowledge of the law, his profound scholarship and his absolute fearlessness. He possesses a strong individuality and has the courage of his convictions. He has written a sketch of his experiences in California, which is as interesting as a romance. While his health has suffered from his advanced age his intellect is still keen, and, it is possible, he may while away the tedium of his retirement by writing his recollections of the Supreme Court, particularly with respect to the great issues which it dealt with during the war and reconstruction periods.

A SHOT AT BOSTON CULTURE.

Mrs. Backbay—Tell me, dear, how did it happen that your new cook left you so soon?

Mrs. Beaconhill—Oh, I sent the creature away; she was forever using the kitchen utensils to rest her books on.—Humoristisches Blaetter.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The revenue derived from renting the docks of Liverpool pays for lighting that city and most of the public improvements.

Salmon have been seen to ascend the falls of the Mingan River, Quebec, by leaping as high as fifteen feet from break to break in the falls.

Authorities of the Kansas University dismissed all the natural history classes on circus day recently to enable the students to study the animals.

At the marriage of G. L. Brightwell and Mrs. S. J. Hedges, both residents of Platte county, Mo., a son of the groom acted as best man and a son of the bride stood up with her.

An alien is not permitted to acquire a title to land in Bermuda, either by purchase or inheritance If a woman who owns land there marries a foreigner, she forfeits her real estate.

The eastern slope of Nicaragua is a wild and unexplored country, covered with a dense and almost impassable virgin forest and inhabited only by a few scattered bands of wild Indians.

A sunflower plant in Boonville, eighteen feet in height, and with more than one hundred blossoms, is that on which Missourians are basing their claims that it is the biggest thing of the kind ever grown anywhere.

Henry Russell, the composer, was once singing in public his song, "There's a Good Time Coming," when he was staggered by a gentleman arising in the audience and gravely asking, "Won't you oblige us with the date?"

Some of the milk wagons in Antwerp are drawn by dogs. There are, as a rule, three dogs to each vehicle, one between the shafts and one on each side. The driver is usually a woman in wooden shoes, who walks beside the wagon.

Charity is to profit from profanity in Owingsville, Ky., where a society has been formed whose members, with the intention of checking their profane tendencies, covenant to pay into the treasury five cents for every oath uttered by them.

Some ingenious person has invented a blotting paper towel for the bath. It consists of a full sheet of blotting paper, and the bather, stepping out of his morning tub, has only to array himself in one of these suits and in a second he is dry.

An Alabama farmer discovered recently that one of his cows was not giving as much milk as formerly, and he set out to watch her. After she had laid down in her stall he discovered four pigs out of a litter of six sitting under her enjoying an evening meal.

Pillory and Lash in School.

Teachers Held for Court for Whipping a Pupil.

A case of alleged brutality in the public schools was heard before Alderman Batzle Friday evening. Eleven-year-old Lehman Gray, a pupil at the Franklin Building, testified that because he failed in his arithmetic Friday, Principal W. T. Furst directed Miss Kate E. Walker, his teacher, to whip him. He further alleges that while Teachers Ida Boush and Jennie Page held his arms around an iron post, Miss Walker inflicted punishment that resulted in bruises on his body.

The four teachers were the defendants before Alderman Batzle and each was held for trial at Court.

Beware of the Piano Swindler.

Piano swindlers are on the road. A man representing himself as a piano agent approaches the farmer and asks to place a piano in the house, agreeing to give the daughter of the farmer lessons for the privilege of being allowed to take other pupils there. As he gets better acquainted with the farmer he agrees that if the farmer sells three pianos he may keep the one in his house as his own. The agreement is, of course, drawn up in writing and the piano agent departs. In a few days another man appears with a note signed by the farmer. As might be expected among musical people, the piano has made a false note, and there's discord all around.

Heart Spasms

DR. AGNEW'S

Cure for the Heart a Wonderful Life-Saver.

No organ in the human anatomy to-day whose diseases can be more readily detected than those of the heart—and medical discovery has made them amenable to proper treatment. If you have palpitation or fluttering, shortness of breath, weak or irregular pulse, swelling of feet or ankles, pain in the left side, fainting spells, dropsical tendency, any of these indicate heart disease. No matter of how long standing, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will cure—it's a heart specific—acts quickly—acts surely—acts safely.

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THREE SERIAL STORIES

THE ADVENTURERS *By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON* is a thrilling story of a fight for a treasure concealed in an old castle in the mountains of Wales.

FOUR FOR A FORTUNE *By ALBERT LEE* is a stirring narrative of four companions who have located a long lost fortune.

THE COPPER PRINCESS *By KIRK MUNROE* It is in the bowels of the earth where the hero has his adventures, and from where he rescues the Princess.

SHORT FICTION

In addition to the three long serial stories, the publication of which will continue during the entire year, there will be short stories of every kind, of which it is only possible to mention a few titles here.

Hunt, the Owler *By STANLEY J. WEYMAN*
The Blockaders *By JAMES BARNES*
A Harbor Mystery *By JOHN R. SPEARS*
The Flunking of Watkins' Ghost *By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS*
A Great Haul *By SOPHIE SWETT*
A Creature of Circumstance *By MORGAN ROBERTSON*

ARTICLES ON SPORT, TRAVEL, ETC.

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An American Explorer in Africa *By CYRUS C. ADAMS*
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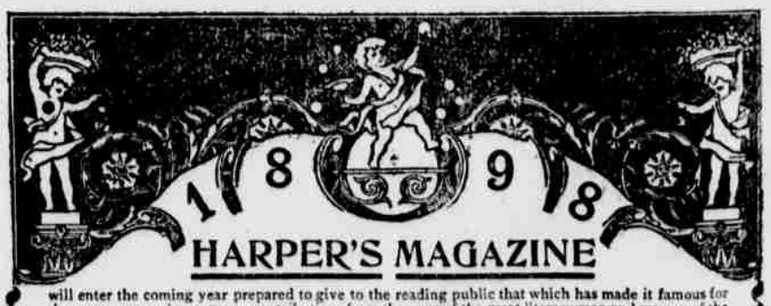

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will enter the coming year prepared to give to the reading public that which has made it famous for the past quarter of a century—contributions from the pens of the great literary men and women of the world, illustrated by leading artists. A brief glance over its prospectus announces such reading as

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PROJECTS FOR A NICARAGUAN CANAL *By Hon. DAVID TURPIE*
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EASTERN SIBERIA AND THE PACIFIC *By STEPHEN BONSAL*
THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PACIFIC DOMAIN *By CHARLES FALUMMIS*

RODEN'S CORNER—THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR

by HENRY SETON MERRIMAN, author of "The Sowers." Striking novelties in short fiction will be contributed by such authors as W. D. Howells, Richard Harding Davis, Brander Matthews, Frederic Remington, Ruth McEnery Stuart, and others. There will be a series of articles on

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Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25 and 50c. TRIAL SIZE FREE. At all druggists.

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ARMOUR'S PECULIARITY.

"That Means a Watch from the Old Man and I Can't Get There too Quick."

Philip D. Armour, the great Chicago pork packer, has one peculiarity that is altogether agreeable to his employes. He has a weakness for making valuable presents at an opportune moment. For the last ten years whenever he has found it necessary to call one of his representatives from some distant point to the home office at Chicago he has always made it a practice to begin the conference with him at 7 o'clock, in his office at the stock yards. This is Mr. Armour's hour for going to work.

After the interview Mr. Armour looks his visitor over carefully and inquires whether or not he happens to have the time with him. If the employe replies that he does not carry a watch he is promptly presented with an order on a leading Chicago jeweler, with instructions to have the timepiece engraved as a gift from Philip D. Armour to whatever his name may be.

If the fortunate one is possessed of a watch he is instructed to get a new suit of clothes or a brand new overcoat. For the first few years this plan was allowed to proceed on the lines laid down by Mr. Armour, but of late those of his men who prefer watches to overcoats have managed to leave their timepieces at home when they have been summoned to a conference.

It is stated as a fact that in no instance has the millionaire packer neglected to bestow an expensive gift on those of his employes whom he has called to Chicago on business. The watch preference among his men has come to be very noticeable, and Mr. Armour's custom is so generally known among Armour men that a call to Chicago generally brings out the remark: "That means a watch from the old man, and I can't get there too quick."

Fish as Food.

Fish is regarded by Sir Henry Thompson as in many cases a preferable food to meat. In Food and Feeding he thus expresses his views on the subject:

"For the sedentary man, whatever his calling in life, whose engagements permit him to take only just that moderate amount of muscular exercises which is in all circumstances essential to health; for a great proportion of women whose habits mostly are not, and often cannot be active, the nutritive elements afforded by fish admirably supply an important part of the wants of the body. The moderate amount of flesh-forming material present in fish, and in a form which entails little labor on the digestive organs (for most persons certainly eat less fish than meat), and the facility with which fish may be associated with other elements—some fatty matters, with cereals and vegetables, as well as fruits—place it in the first rank of foods in that mixed dietary which is so suitable to those who lead more or less the kind of life referred to. I by no means say that it should supersede the use of meat altogether, although it may do so sometimes with advantage—a point only to be determned in each individual instance after some observation and experiment. For in all cases it is to be remembered that no man who has habitually eaten meat two or three times daily can at once exchange it for fish and cereals or vegetables without some discomfort, to say the least. All radical changes in diet, even in the right direction, require to be gradually made. The stomach conforms slowly when long accustomed to deal with highly nitrogenized animal food, to the task of deriving from unaccustomed materials the support necessary to the body."

He Tried It.

Unquestioning obedience is generally a good thing to require from subordinates, but sometimes it leads to strange results. Numerous complaints had come before a certain official in regard to the quality of food served to the inmates of one of the public institutions; and he determined to investigate for himself, in order to see if the matter really required attention.

Making his way to the particular building in question just about dinner time, he walked straight over to where the kitchen is located. At the very door he encountered two muscular-looking men carrying a huge, steaming boiler.

"Put that kettle down," he brusquely ordered; and the men at once obeyed. "Get me a spoon," he next commanded.

The man who brought the spoon was about to say something, but was ordered to keep silent.

"Take off the lid," was the next command. "I'm going to taste it."

The two men were utterly cowed by the official brusqueness, and, wondering, watched him gulp down a good mouthful.

"Do you mean to say that you call this soup?" the official demanded. "Why, it tastes more like dirty water!"

"So it is, sir," replied one of them, respectfully. "We were just scrubbing the floors."

Poetry vs Geography.

Kipling's latest poem, "White Horses," has called forth some diverting criticism. Here, for instance, is the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, which says:

"The poet sets forth, in ornamental language, and exults over, as, being a Briton, it is perfectly natural and proper that he should exult, Great Britain's geoyraphical isolation, and, incidentally and inferentially, Great Britain's naval supremacy. Now these two characteristics of Great Britain are perfectly well known, undisputed commonplace facts. They are set forth in every geography and in every encyclopedia. Great Britain is an island, a body of land entirely surrounded by water. Great Britain has the most powerful navy in the world. From which it follows that Great Britain is safer from invasion than any other country. Now, what possible difference does it make whether these facts are set forth in the above prosaic manner or in the following poetical manner?"

Perhaps it would be difficult to make some critics understand the difference between geography and poetry, but Kipling might somewhat enlighten the Rochester paper by suggesting that one distinction between poetry and geography is his ability to get $1 a word for poetry.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A GRAVITY CLOCK.

Forty-one Little Weighted Balls are Employed to Operat the Clock.

A New York jeweler exhibits one of the much-talked-about gravity clocks. The dial and the clock case are entirely of glass, showing the whole mechanism of its most interesting features. In appearance, the clock suggests a finely finished model of a machine or hoisting apparatus, rather than a timepiece. The dial is secured to an upright brass "A" structure, by a round aneroid barometer, which suggests the familiar steam gauge. Around the dial is a larage fly-wheel, with sockets; and to the left of the fly-wheel is an endless bucket-chain lift, constructed on the principles of a grain elevator, with a thermometer on the post of the lift, suggesting a steam valve. Forty-one little weighted balls, each about the size of a large pea, are employed to operate the clock: they are drawn up on the bucket-chain, and dropped at intervals of a minute into a conduit over the fly-wheel, from which they roll into the sockets of the wheel. The wheel carries twenty-one of the balls at one time; and their weight revolves the wheel. The power thus produced swings the pendulum and governs the hands on the dial. The wheel carries the balls about a third of the way around; and then they drop into another conduit, a triple incline, which gently lands them at the foot of the elevator again, where the endless chain gathers them up for another "swing around the circut."

Some fine mathematical work has been requisite for this clock, as everything about it depends upon the most exact calculation. The balls must be all of exactly the same weight, and the momentum of each must be the same; for, if any one of them were to lose a fraction of a second in descending the incline, it would miss its proper socket on the lift and stop the clock. Each of the little spheres travels two hundred and nine feet and five inches every day, and in the course of a year makes a journey of over fourteen miles. If they were to travel in relays, they would make a record close to six hundred miles within a year. Of course, the problem of perpetual motion has not been solved, so there must be a hidden mechanism. The clock is mounted upon a Brazilian onyx base, inside of which is a regular clock movement, which does not run the clock proper, but merely operates the elevator. A clock movement is employed for this part because of the necessity for accuracy, it supplies the power and also controls it, so that the chain escapes with precision once every minute.

The Eyesight and Railway Service.

One of the most important outdoor occupations, in relation to eyesight and to public safety, as is now universally admitted, is that of the railway service. The same importance, it seems, in securing accuracy in this field by scientific tests is now given in England to those employed in the mercantile marine service. The value and necessity of this may be judged from a recent parliamentary rebort on the tests for from vision and for color ignorance. In 1896, 5,051 persons were examined in form vision, and thirty-four failed; 5,017 were examined in color vision, and fifty-one failed. The number of officers already in possession of certificates, who, on being examined in 1896, failed to pass the sight tests, was twelve—one master, five mates and two second mates failing in the color vision, and one mate and three second mates failing in the form vision. To candidates who fail in color vision an appeal to special examiners is allowed while to those who fail in form vision another trial after three months is allowed. The result of the re-examinations during the period covered by the report is given thus: Of the ninety-three candidates who failed in color vision in 1894-95, seven were examined on appeal in 1896, one being passed and six rejected; of the fifty-six candidates who failed in color vision in 1896, twelve were examined on appeal in 1896, five passing and seven being rejected; while of 103 candidates in form vision who failed in 1894-95, five were passed next year, two also passing subsequently of the thirty-six who failed in form vision in 1896.

Had to Allow for a Seam.

When Andrew D. White, now the United States ambassador at Berlin, was our minister to Germany, nearly twenty years ago, he received some queer letters from Americans, asking for his influence in their behalf in court circles.

Perhaps the funniest of all was a very mandatory epistle from an old lady living in the West, who inclosed in her letter four pices of white linen, each some six inches square.

"We are going to give a fair in our church," she wrote, "and I am making an autograph quilt. I want you to get me the autographs of the emperor, the empress, the crown prince and Bismarck, and tell them to be very careful not to write too near the edge of the squares as a seam has to be allowed for putting them togeher."

Freaks of Nature.

The insurance papers are making merry over the destruction by fire of a fire-proof construction company's plant in a certain town. As a matter of fact it is said that self-same town can furnish still more surprising paradozens in the matter of fires. Some years ago a mill dam—built of planks—burned out, a railroad water tank was destroyed the same way, and the fire engine house burned down, one of the engine horses perishing in the flames. But this is not a circumstance to the eastern cotton mill that took fire from the tail race, the only place in the mill, the superintendent had said, where he had omitted to place an automatic sprinkler. Oil on the stream which had backed up the tail race ignited and the mill had a narrow escape. Wind storms and fires do some funny things when nobody is looking.

"Yes," sigh the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, "it is vain to preach against the use of cooling liquids in hot weather, but one may still advise moderation, never drink when you are heated; never drink when you are thinking; never drink when you are exercising; never drink when you are thirsty. Where is the office boy with the ice water?" This is the size of it exactly.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Vaccination laws are not enforced in England. At Norwich, with a population of over 100,000 the vaccination officer's fees amounted to about $40; he receives 50 cents for each case.

It is proposed to erect a tablet in honor of Prof. Ginseppi Sanarelli, the discoverer of the microbe of yellow fever, at the University of Vienna, of which he is an alumnus.

Three Italian physicians, Drs. Lustig, Galeotti and Malenchini, have returned from Bombay with a preventive serum for the plague which they assert is superior to Dr. Yersin's. It is not intended to cure but to prevent the disease, is more easily prepared than Yersin's, is free from bacteria, dry and harmless to man and beast. It is introduced by injection in small doses mixed with sterilized water, producing a slight rash, which disappears in twenty-four hours. The doctors tried it on their own persons.

To the ingenuity of a Frenchman, Paul Giffard, is attributed a "miracle gun," a repeating rifle, which requires no gun powder. The projecting force is liquified air, obtained under pressure at a temperature of hundreds of degrees below zero, thus representing an enormous expansive power. This rifle is much lighter in weight than the ordinary one and the steel cartridge, nine inches long and as thick as one's thumb, contains 300 bullets, which may be discharged as quickly or slowly as one likes. There is no smoke, no flash and only a sharp and low report. As soon as one cartridge is empty another can be screwed on instantly, 300 shots costing but 2½ cents.

Gigantic Steel Wire and Nail Trust Forming.

The Capital Invested in the Proposed Pool Will Exceed $60,000,000.

Representatives of the steel wire and nail manufacturing firms of the United States, who have for months been negotiating to form a steel wire and nail pool, are nearing a conclusion of their work.

It is said that about twenty of the largest steel wire and nail manufacturers will enter the pool and that the capital invested will exceed $60,000,000.

The legal formalities for forming the pool will probably not be completed until after the holidays. Already many of the small wire and nail concerns throughout the country have been brought out and negotiations are pending for the purchase of others. According to judge Gary, of Chicago, T. H. Tenbrouck and others interested the combine will not result in raising the prices to the purchasers of wire and nails, but will enable the manufacturers to operate the plants upon a more economical basis.

The only meeting in connection with the combine held last week was that of the directors of the Illinois steel company. The business of the meeting was such as usually comes before the men who are interested in the company. It was admitted, however, that discussions of the proposed wire and nail pool took up a great portion of the session.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Will Issue Clerical Orders for 1898.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the issue of clerical orders will be continued for 1898 on the same lines as in effect at present.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 20, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen, to be made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents.

Horse Scented Danger.

Sudden Sinking of a Wagon Road Into a Mine.

Jacob Wagner, a prominent citizen of Hazleton, narrowly escaped being swallowed up by a mine cave-in on the highways on Friday. He was driving along the road near Harleigh when his horse's hoof suddenly pierced the surface, causing the animal to turn aside. As it did so the roadbed went down 30 feet.

Had the cave-in occurred five minutes later a loaded trolley car would have gone down with it. Wagner and his team had just cleared the spot when the earth went down.

It is now said that woman's hair is becoming more beautiful in color every year, and is also growing thicker and tonger. This is said to be due to the small light bonnets that women wear. Certain it is that air and sunshine improve the color and texture of the hair. Sun bleaches the hair, and Venetian beauties always dried their ruddy locks in the sun, thereby getting that tint so much admired called Venetian red. Of course, sunshine will not bleach dark hair, but it gives a deeper color to all kinds of tresses.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

America is a great country. In variety and grandeur of natural scenery it is unrivaled. Its wooded heights, its fertile valleys, its boundless plains, its rugged and rocky mountains, its great lakes, its balmy slopes are the admiration of all mankind. To traverse this great country, to behold its diversities and its wonders, is a liberal education, a revelation to the immured metropolitan citizen. The Personally-Conducted Tour to California under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which leaves New York on January 8, 1898, affords a most excellent opportunity to view the vast variety and boundless beauty of this marvelous land. The party will travel westward in special Pullman cars in charge of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, stopping *en route* at Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake City. In California visits will be made to Monterey and the famous Hotel Del Monte, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands, and Pasadena. The party will return on the "Golden Gate Special," the finest train that crosses the Continent, leaving Los Angeles February 2. and stopping at Tueson, El Paso, and St. Louis. Eighteen days will be spent in California. Round-trip rate, *including all necessary expenses during entire trip*, $335 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $330 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to tickets agents or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 12-2-3t.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy catharic, cure guaranteed 10c, 25c. 4-1-1

CAMERAS.

At a merely nominal price, the NEW YORK LEDGER is making one of the most remarkable Camera offers of the season. They are sending out an immense number of cameras to all parts of the United States. It is in reality but. . . .

FIFTY CENTS

. . . . for the Camera, with complete outfit for photographing and developing. Send to-day for full particulars regarding this remarkable offer, as it is extremely limited. The Camera is thoroughly high grade and first-class in every respect, fitted with all modern improvements, and is guaranteed as represented. Address . . . .

Camera Department,

The New York Ledger,

Ledger Building, N. Y. City.

Boys Should send at once for special premium list. Just issued. Watches, Printing Presses, Air Rifles and many Valuable articles are to be GIVEN AWAY. **Girls**

NEW YORK LEDGER, Ledger Bldg., New York.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual election by the stockholders of the Farmers' National Bank, of Bloomsburg, Pa., to choose a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon.

A. H. BLOOM,
12-9-4t. Cashier.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of alias Fi. Fa. and Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1897.

at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County and State of Pennsylvania at the south-east corner of Ninth Street and an extension of Iron Street, thence along said Ninth Street north sixty-five degrees and fifty minutes east, three hundred feet to lands lately laid out and sold by O. A. Jacoby and his administrators, thence by same south twenty-eight degrees and five minutes east, one hundred and twenty-eight and one-tenth feet thence westwardly parallel with Ninth Street three hundred seven and one-fourth feet to Iron Street aforesaid, thence by same north twenty-four degrees and twenty minutes west one hundred and twenty-eight feet to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a two-story Brick Building used for manufacturing purposes, and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of F. J. Richard, Trustee, vs. The Bloomsburg Manufacturing Company and F. W. Jones, vs. The Bloomsburg Manufacturing Company and to be sold as the property of The Bloomsburg Manufacturing Company.

J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

WALLER,
HERRING, Attys. Dec. 9, '97 ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. Rohrbach, late of Franklin Twp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Wm. Rohrbach, late of Franklin township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

L. D. ROHRBACH,
Snyder, Atty. Admr.
11-25-6t*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Johnston, late of Madison township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Johnston, late of Madison township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

W. C. JOHNSTON,
Administrator,
11-4-6t.* *Jerseytown, Pa.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Peacock's building, Market Square.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.,
3-70-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. HOWARD PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Second floor Columbian Building,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, PA

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18. West Fifth St
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE SPECIALTY
OFFICE HOURS, 8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. BLOOMSBURG PA.

DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
—BLOOMSBURG, PA.—
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's House.
MARKET STREET
TELEPHONE.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.
SURGEON AND GYNECOLOGIST.
Office over Farmer's National Bank.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M
Residence, Third St. West of Jefferson.
TELEPHONE.

DR. F. W. REDEKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, Centre St., between 4th and 5th Sts.
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat a specialty.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Market Street. BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
Hours 10 to 4. Telephone Connection

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

DR. C. S. VAN HORN,
—DENTIST.—
Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m; 2 to 5 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,528
Penn'a. Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,419,565
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,538,915	1,081,633
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	498,739
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,364,736

OFFICE IN I. W. McKELVY'S STORE.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N.Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
B. Stohner, Prop. C. F. Stohner, Assistant
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop. Peter F. Reidy, Manager
No. 121 West Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN

RIGHT IN IT.

Yes, the sidewalks are bad enough, but the crossings are sufficient to take the sole right out of any self-respecting shoe. Now we've prepared our soles to protect our customers' feet. We have a strong, warm, tight shoe that just revels in mud and slush—a shoe that will take you through the worst crossing in town and come up smiling every step. On sale at

W. C. McKINNEY'S,

Clark's Building. Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED.—A lot ranging from 25 to 30 acres with good building on. Address P. O. Box 14, Light Street, Pa. 7-1-tf.

Clothing made to order at the same prices as ready made at Maier's the Artistic Tailor, Clothier and Furnisher, 750 different kinds of cloth to select from, Fit Guaranteed. Made by skilled tailors only.

A new lot of general warranty deeds just printed and for sale at this office.

Our fancy rockers will suit you in price as well as style and quality.
The Leader Department Store.

Storm overcoats, Kerseys Beavers for men, boys and children at Gross'. 2t.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Lithographed bonds, stock certificates, and checks are furnished at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Call and see samples of our new lithographing printing for all kinds of commercial work. It is new and very pretty, and costs no more than other printing. THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Our Christmas toys please the little folks.
The Leader Dep't. Store.

Something nice and not too expensive is the constant demand on the part of Holiday shoppers. The demand is a reasonable one and we kept it in mind in making our Christmas selections. Jas. H. Mercer.

Xmas is near at hand. We have prepared for it with a complete stock of goods suitable for Christmas gifts. You will be the loser if you make your selection before visiting our store. Jas. H. Mercer.

Books at cut prices at Bidleman's Book Store.

It is easy to select your Christmas presents in our store. We have the greatest variety to be found in the county. The Leader Dep't. Store.

Xmas, Xmas, Xmas. With every 50 cent necktie you will get a bottle of Palmer's celebrated Rob Roy Perfume at Townsend's. 2t.

Take Notice!

The finest line of Pianos ever witnessed in this section of the State at Thomas' Music Store, Main street, ranging in price from $185 up. No Stencil goods. 3t

The best of everything for Xmas. A thoroughly first class stock, combining Novelty, Quality and Elegance. At Townsend's, the Gent's Furnisher. 3t.

J. E. Roys is showing the largest and finest line of patent design sterling silver novelties ever seen in Bloomsburg.

Estey organs from (new) $25.00 upwards at Thomas', Main street. 3t

Do not forget that when you buy a 50 cent necktie you get a bottle of Palmer's celebrated Perfume at Townsend's. 2t.

The bigest show now in Bloomsburg is H. M. Hockman's Candy andf Toy store. It is jammed full o Christmas goods, all new.

We'll get you any book you want at Bidleman's.

All the latest sheet music at half the regular price, at Thomas', Main street. 3t

Tissue Decorations for the Holidays far superior to evergreens—more brilliant and in all colors—Free from dirt. The festooning can be entwined in all shapes for making monograms, emblems, and letters—we have also stars, wreaths, and dusters. 50 per cent cheaper than evergreens.
The Leader Department Store.

Townsend gives a bottle of Palmer's celebrated Perfume with every 50 cent tie you buy. 2t.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Gilmore's Bazaar.

W. H. Gilmore has opened his stock of toys in the building on corner of Main and Iron streets. He has a very large assortment, embracing dolls, sleds, fire engines, trains of cars, wagons, mechanical toys, dishes, games china, Christmas tree ornaments, and thousands of other things to make the little folks happy at this season. Call and examine before making your purchases. No trouble to show goods. 3t.

What is more acceptable for a Christmas gift than something in cut glass. In this direction J. E. Roys can please your every fancy.

Elegant hats, caps, ties &c. suitable for Holiday presents at Gross'. 2t.

People wonder why H. M. Hockman sells so much candy and so cheap. It is because he makes nearly all of it himself and guarantees it pure.

Go to Gilmore's Bazaar, corner Main and Iron streets, for your Christmas toys. 3t

Bidleman has one of the largest and cheapest lines of Xmas goods in town.

Alexander Bros. & Co. invite an inspection of their line of beautiful meerschaum pipes, briar wood pipes, cigar holders, and cigars in boxes of 25, 50 and 100 for the Holiday trade. They also carry a large assortment of fine confectionery in boxes or in bulk.

A dazzling display of Diamonds at J. E. Roys'.

Prices within the reach of all. Beautiful presents that meet all demands in Hats, Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Underwear, etc., at Townsend's, the Haberdasher. 3t.

Gilmore's stock of toys is as large and interesting as ever. Go and see them. Corner Main and Iron streets. 3t.

White is King but now reigns at Thomas' Music Store. Prices lower than ever. 3t

If you want a nice pair of Gloves go to Townsend, who will show you a fine line of Dress Gloves in all the latest shades of color; in fact advance styles without advanced prices is our motto. 3t.

The big rush for candy and Toys now at H. M. Hockman's. Come early, folks, and be happy.

Bibles from 50c to $6.00 at Bidleman's.

50 cent ties a great variety reduced to 25 cts. at Gross's. 2t.

Games of every description at Bidleman's.

Try Hockman for fresh bread and cakes. He makes all his own candy and guarantees it pure.

Did you see the $1.50 Bible, equal to any $3.00 Bible, at Bidleman's.

For the best clothing at the least money go to Gross. 2t.

Fresh White Grapes and Nuts at H. M. Hockman's.

Pocket books make an acceptable gift. We have a nice assortment at popular prices. Jas. H. Mercer.

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

All the candy sold by H. M. Hockman is made from pure sugar. No adulterated city candy can be found in his store.

Programs for Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies for sale at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Buy a nice cap for Christmas for your child at Gross's. 2t.

Great Bargain.

Now is the time to buy a Silver Carving Set in a handsome White Case for only $4.85, at J. E. Roy's Jewelry Store. This is one of the biggest bargains in town.

For the nicest Underwear go to Townsend, Gent's Furnisher.

Do you want to buy a suit or overcoat for large or small man or child, for a Christmas present? If so go to Gross and save money, Bloomsburg, Pa. 2t.

STATE NEWS.

—State Superintendent Schaffer declares that Manual training should be made a part of the public school system.

—Mrs. Garrett and her son at Shanonville, were bitten by a mad dog some time ago. They have lived without water for 18 days.

—A wounded deer, which had taken refuge in an abandoned hut in Luzerne County, nearly killed two girls and a man, who attempted to capture it.

—Phillip Hill, whose execution was postponed at Pittsburg just as he was about to step on the gallows, says that he confidently expects to be hanged eventually.

New Tonsorial Parlor.

J. Frank Parks has purchased the barber shop of John Jacobs, over Hockman & Christian's confectionery store, Exchange block. Look for the new sign. Mr. Parks has been engaged in the business here for many years, and is well known as a first class tonsorial artist. He will give you a John Drew, Bon ton, Pike's Peak, or Business hair cut; a dry, wet, or fluff shampoo; a shave with bayrum, lavender toilet water, or vaseline, and a face massage, all in a scientific manner. He will also give a souvenir to every customer commencing Wednesday of Christmas week, the rest of that week. Every customer gets a clean towel.

Our lithograving printing is a new thing and is pleasing our customers. Call at the COLUMBIAN office and see samples.

Prescriptions accurately compounded from strictly pure and fresh ingredients. A complete stock of drugs, medicines and chemicals at lowest prices. Jas. H. Mercer.

For the nicest line of Shirts of all kinds go to Townsend's. 3t.

A wonderful variety of watches, clocks, rings, chains and charms at J. E. Roys'.

Buy your husband or child an overcoat for a present at Gross's. 2t.

Everything to please the little folks at H. M. Hockman's.

See Mercer's stock of Lamps for the Holidays.

Not too cheap to be good but cheap enough to make a Xmas present. The Hats sold by Townsend, the Hatter. 3t.

A sight of H. M. Hockman's window from now until Christmas will repay you.

Bidleman makes a specialty of framing pictures.

For the latest style in Hats, go to Townsend, the Hatter. 3t.

Strings for all kinds of string instruments, from 5c upwards. 3t

H. M. Hockman's Candy and Toy Store is attracting large crowds of Christmas buyers.

Dressing cases, plush and leather goods, Games of all kinds, Perfume put up in Handsome Cut Glass Bottles at Mercer's.

Buy your clothing at Gross' for the Holidays. He knocks them all out for low prices and honest goods. 2t.

An elegant line of House Coats, Smoking Coats, House Robes, Bath Robes, at Townsend's, Merchant Tailor, &c.

Book Lost.

The person who borrowed Vol. 15, County Court Reports, from the office of Geo. E. Elwell, will confer a favor by returning the same at once. tf

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heaveniy Father to remove from our midst our beloved Friend and Schoolmate Alvah Ale, whose death occurred Dec. 2, 1897, therefore be it

Resolved: that in the death of our young friend our school has lost a faithful member.

Resolved: that our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the parents, brothers and sisters in their deep affliction and sorrow and that we commend them to the loving care of Him who hath said:

"Thy will Oh Lord be done."

ELSIE RICHART,
CORA AMMERMAN,
LAURA HARTMAN,
MARY TRUMP,
} Com.
Orangeville, Pa.

NOT ENOUGH PAY.

George K. Linderman, one of the Commissioners of Berks County, on Monday handed in his resignation to Judge Ermentrout. The following is his reason for resigning:

"Since your honorable court has decided that the pay of the County Commissioners is regulated by the special law of 1869, allowing the Commissioners but $500 a year, and not by the general act of 1869, which fixes their pay at $3.50 per day, I find that I cannot perform my duties as County Commissioner in accordance with the law as laid down by Judge Fell. My office expenses are about seventy-five cents a day, or about $20 per month. This, deducted from what my monthly salary would be, leaves me about $21 per month. If the office of County Commissioner will not afford me a living without being dishonest I don't want to serve as County Commissioner any longer."

Pay Your Taxes.

There are but a few weeks more before the several tax collectors will make their returns according to law of all pieces of real estate upon which the taxes for two years past have not been made.

Marriage.

SITLER—STOKER. On the 11th inst, at the home of the bride, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Emanuel H. Sitler of Centre township and Mrs. Anna Eliza Stoker of Orangeville.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or diseases, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, and bladder remedy, is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention THE COLUMBIAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

SLIPPERS AND HOES

SERVICEABLE AND APPRECIATED HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Others we have are Gum Boots, Arctics, Rubbers, Warm Felt Shoes and Boots, Winter Russets for Men.

STOCK NEW.

Men's Fancy Embroidered and Leather Slippers, 49, 65, 75, $1.00.

Women's Felt shoes, 69c, $1.00, $1.25.

Nicely made. Values that are not found elsewhere.

PRICES LOWEST.

Corser's,

Bloomsburg's New Shoe Store,

Schuyler's old hardware stand, E. Main St.

$50,000 Watch Us.

THE BROADWAY

The Great Question.

Every face at home and every glance into our inviting windows suggests the question— "What shall I get or give for Christmas?" The answer to the FIRST depends upon the love and liberality of your friends: the SECOND upon your own means and generosity. Let fate and friends look after the GET, you look after the GIVE—that's the part most blessed. Remember, that a little given with love is more than much given because you can.

Our place is just now blooming with its wealth of solidified happiness.

SELECT YOUR PRESENTS NOW.

BOOKS.

Always acceptable, never so cheap as now.

See our five volume sets at 85c.

Red line edition of the poets, 48c.

Juvenile picture and story books at 3, 5, 10, 16, 25c ea.

Toy books at 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10c ea.

Webster's unabridged dictionaries 85c each.

Miscellaneous books below publishers' prices.

The Wonderful Story of Old, 2 vols., $1.67.
Museum of Wonders, profusely illustrated, $1.19.
The Savage World, 1500 illustrations, $1.25
Webster's Encyclopedia and World's Atlas, $1.00.
The First Century of the Republic, 45c.
Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles, by P. T. Barnum, 91c.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, 130 eng., 98c.
Robinson Crusoe, profusely illustrated, 50c.
Triumphs of Genius, 480 pages, 40c.
Winner's Gems of Music, 500 pages, $1.19
Family Bibles, padded leather bindings, $3.25 ea.
Paper covered novels, 10c ea., 3 for 25c.

DECORATED CHINA.

Nothing appeals to the thrifty housekeeper's tastes so strongly as fine china. Our assortment comprises table plates, bread and cake plates, oatmeal bowls, fruit saucers, chocolate pots, cracker jars, celery trays, baking dishes, salad bowls, nickel trays, brush and comb trays, cups and saucers, jugs, sugar and cream sets, and many other items all beautifully decorated and in the most artistic shapes. Prices are away below what you would expect to pay.

Butterick Fashions for January now ready.

Open evenings until nine.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,

Moyer's New Building, Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG.

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On which our shoes are built is merit. They must be good, we have them made so. Not content with things as they are we go on making them better. Out of it comes the best foot wear possible.

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JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,

December 16th, 1897.

The Gift Season is at hand, have you considered the limited time to Christmas? You've no doubt forgot many things. You wonder how you can spare the time to get everything you need. We'll tell you. Write to us or come in person. This is a big, handy Holiday Bazaar, everything under the sun is here, and its easy to pick out just the article appropriate for the gift period. We name sample items from our immense stock, there are many more equally as good. Don't delay order now.

A useful gift for a child, fancy plaid Dress Goods, cheap enough too, 25c. per yard.

Don't take long to make a screen or pillow, here's the material. Rich Drapery Silks, unique and pretty designs, silk 31 inches wide, per yard 57.

Fine Damask Towels, always acceptable as gifts, knotted fringe, five designs, usually sold at 40c., now 26c.

Side Borders with open work and open centers at 59c., 75c. and $1.19.

6-4 Velour Table Covers, with linen fringe, now $1.45.

Fine White Flannels, embroidered with delicate pink in light blue silk, will make a pretty gift, at the yard 98c.

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Handkerchiefs, thousands of them to select from, more used as gifts than any other article, range in price from 5c. to $8 for rich Duchess Lace.

Ornamental Gifts in Celluloid Cuff and Collar Boxes 98c.; Glove Boxes 98c.; Jewelry Boxes 98c.; Toilet Cases 98c. to $8.98; Manicure Sets 50c.; Work Boxes 50c. to $1.98; Whisk Holders 69c.

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Glass Cigar Holders $1.49.

SILVERWARE.

Rogers and Hamilton guaranteed silver, none better in the world.

½ dozen Coffee Spoons $1.45.

½ dozen Fruit Knives $1.50.

Sugar Shell and Butter Knife $1.25.

Cheese Servers 75c.

Berry Spoons $1.25.

Child's Sets, Knife, Spoon, Fork, $1.25.

One dozen Dessert Forks $5.50.

One dozen Table Spoons $7.

Fine Pocket Books, fancy colors, $2.25.

Alligator Pocket Books $2.50.

Elephant Skin Pocket Books $3.50 to $5.

Morocco Pocket Books $1.35.

Thousands of other kinds from 25c. to $10.

Toys of every description and a big room full of them. Bring the children to see the grand Christmas Bazaar. We were never better prepared to meet your X-mas wants.

Jonas Long's Sons

Cor. W. Market and Public Square, Wilkes-Barre.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Hosanna! Hosanna!
Ye nations hear the story—
Today ye are redeemed,
Made heirs with Christ in glory!
Bring out the silent harps
And tune them all anew,
Then sing till angels stand amazed—
A Saviour's born to you.

Hosanna! Hosanna!
'Twas shepherds told the story—
The star had led the way
To a manger filled with glory.
Ring out, ye Christmas bells!
Death's power hath passed away,
And heaven rings with this glad theme—
Man is redeemed today.

Hosanna! Hosanna!
Let heaven and earth repeat.
Join seraphim and cherub
In homage at his feet.
Let song of saving grace,
With angel's anthem vie,
For unto God the sweetest sound
Is a redeemed one's cry.

Bring roses, sweet roses!
For unto you is given
A ransom from the grave,
A passport into heaven.
Bwing wide, ye pearly gates!
Let anthems have full sway.
The King of Glory left his throne
Upon that Christmas day.
—William E. Sheffield in Brooklyn Eagle.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

It was about 4 o'clock on Christmas eve and business was over as I closed my desk and rose with a weary yawn. There was little in my surroundings to remind me of the day, no frost on the windows, no snow on the ground outside and no sharp bracing cold in the air. The windows were as wide open as they could be, and the steady swinging of the "punkah" overhead was all that kept the room from being stiflingly hot and close, for the office was situated somewhere about latitude 14 north, in the faraway Philippine islands, where the great, beautiful flowers have no perfume and the wonderful birds never sing, where the southern cross glitters over the land at night and the great dipper is upside down and the sun sets within two minutes of a quarter after 6 all the year around.

So I had before me about two hours and a half of daylight, and I was trying to decide whether to utilize it by riding out to the tennis club and having afternoon tea, or walking to the park to hear the band play and see the Spanish dignitaries. The native clerks in the outer room had dusted up and now came gliding in with bare, splay toed feet, like black headed ghosts in their white clothes, to bid me "buenas noches" and a happy Christmas, and incidentally to receive each his holiday gift of one or perhaps five big silver dollars, according to his station, from Jose, the half breed chief clerk, who on the strength of his dignity and of his speaking a little English kept his shirt tucked inside his trousers and wore embroidered sandals, down to little Nito, the errand boy, hardly more than a savage of the wilderness. They had the "Christmas feeling" anyway, and associated it with the mercury's ranging from 80 to 105 degrees, as we New Englanders do its rambling from zero to freezing.

The last "muchas gracias, senor," had been said, and the last clerk glided out, and the gray headed old "punkah cooly" was stealthily watching to see me take up my jacket, the signal for his departure, when the tramping of unmistakable and evidently stout boots sounded without, and with a prodigious crash of the screen door there entered into my sanctum stalwart Captain Hale of the good ship Monhegan, arrayed in snowy linen and crowned with a broad pith helmet, accompanied by stout and jolly Mrs. Hale, carrying a big basket and a brown gingham umbrella, with her cheerful face beaming from the depths of a real old fashioned sunbonnet.

"Good evening, sir," they both called out, and Mrs. Hale added: "Wish you a merry Christmas, Mr. B. My, ain't it hot!" subsiding into the bamboo chair which I had placed for her under the punkah, with a "pica, hombre" (faster, man), to old Pedro, the cooly, who redoubled his efforts with a disapproving grunt.

"Good gracious, Mr. B.," exclaimed Mrs. Hale, "don't, for pity's sake, make that poor old feller work so this hot day on my 'count. Stop it," shaking her umbrella vigorously at Pedro, who took this for a signal to go faster still, and the big fan flapping madly back and forth till I called, "Despacio" (gently).

The Monhegan had been in the bay for a month past under charter to me for Boston, and was now cleared and ready to sail the next day. I had spent many a pleasant hour on board with the captain and his wife, rejoicing in the homelike feeling it gave me to hear their good old Yankee forms of speech. The very sight of their healthy faces, browned by the sun in many seas, did me good in my weary exile, and their presence seemed to diffuse an atmosphere of the breezy pines and wind swept shores of Maine. And how good their primitive, shipboard food was after months of awful Spanish cooked dinners on shore!

And now the sound of their hearty voices seemed to give the earthquake rent, dingy walls of the old office building a pleasanter aspect. "You see, Mr. B.," said the captain, "we kinder thought we'd drop in and give ye the good wishes of the season 'fore goin round to do our Christmasin. Fact is," he added, smiling, "the old lady can't get on without celebratin Christmas, no matter where she is, and she's always bound to give some presents to folks. If we're at sea, she gives 'em to my crew, and if we're in port like this she hunts up poor folks and gives 'em to 'em, heathens and all. Ain't that so, mother?"

Mrs. Hale nodded. "That's a fact, father," she said. "Why, 'twouldn't seem the least mite like Christmas if I couldn't give presents, whether I be home in Boothbay or not. As for heathens, that don't make a bit of difference. It's Christmas jest the same, whether they know it or not, and it tickles 'em jest as much to get presents, and me to give 'em. And you're jest the same, John. You know you be."

"Well, I don't know but what I be, Maria," acknowledged the captain, and they went on to tell of their queer experiences while "Christmasin" in out of the way Chinese and African ports with chuckles and peals of laughter that set Pedro grinning by force of example, though he couldn't understand a word.

"And speakin of that, Mr. B.," said Mrs. Hale, "I thought maybe I could make it a little more like Christmas to you and them other young men here away from their own folks, so I made you this." And with that she extracted from her basket the very grandfather of all Christmas plum puddings—the first one I had seen for three years. "Maybe 'tain't jest what you'd get at home," she said, holding it out with both hands while the captain towered beside her, six feet of genuine delight at my surprise, "'cause I didn't have just the right fixin's, but I guess it'll go down pretty well. There, take it and don't bother to say one word." And I knew the kind old soul saw that for the moment I could as easily have flown as uttered the thanks I felt.

"Trust the old lady to know what boys like," said the captain. "We had a boy once ourselves. He'd be jest about your age now," he added in a lower tone, glancing at his wife.

"We've got him now, John, as I've always said and always will," said Mrs. Hale quietly, rearranging her basket.

The captain went on in answer to my wondering look: "You see, our boy run off when he wa'n't more'n 15. He'd been kind of wild, as boys be, and I'm afraid I was a little harsh to him. Anyway he went off without a word, and we ain't never heard of him since. I feel pretty sure he's dead, but mother here sticks to it he ain't."

"And I'm goin to stick to it, John, till I know for sure." And then with a cheery smile at me: "It kind of does me good to keep lookin forward to seein Rufe again some day. Now, come along, John; it's gettin late."

I slipped on my jacket, whereupon Pedro vanished, and accompanied the worthy couple down to the door of the building. On the stairs Mrs. Hale turned and whispered to me: "John talks as if he didn't care much about Rufe's goin off, but now he really does, Mr. B. If he could find our boy, 'twould take ten years off his age and mine too."

I did not doubt it, and I refrained from saying that I thought it would probably add ten years to Rufe's if he could realize the sort of mother and father he had left so many years ago.

So I bade them good night, promising to see them in the morning and with hearty thanks for their thoughtful kindness, and watched them as they trudged away toward the native quarters, their sturdy figures towering above the motley crowd of natives and Chinamen who thronged the narrow street and filled the air with their uncouth gabble.

I sent my groom home with the precious pudding, and, mounting my pony, threaded my way around to the English club. There I found McGregor, the old Scotch doctor, standing in the doorway and amusing himself by tossing coppers one at a time to a crowd of lame, halt and blind beggars, who as each coin fell instantly became an appalling tangle of skinny arms and legs.

"Hello!" said he as I drew up. "I was just coming round after you. "Sulu!" (get away) to the beggars, who were plucking at various portions of his raiment, and, like metamorphosed Oliver Twists, asking for more. "Aren't you acting American consul just now?" he inquired.

During the temporary absence of the consul I had undertaken his not very arduous duties, being the only other American resident in the place.

"Well," continued the "medico," "I have a fellow countryman of yours very bad with fever down in Malacanan (native quarter), a sailorman, only just out of the Spanish jail for thumping a guardia (policeman) last year. I have my doubts of his lasting long, and you'd better come down if you will."

Of course I would come, consul or not. In these hidden corners of the world any one in trouble, vagabond sailor, "beach comber" or unlucky clerk out of employment, is as sure of help from more fortunate fellow countrymen as if he were in his native land—surer perhaps, unless he happen to be a Chinaman, in which case his friends let him die unmolested and then pay the expenses of burying him in China, a backhanded sort of philanthropy, very characteristic in John Chinaman.

So the doctor jumped into a public carriage and rattled away toward Malacanan, while I followed on my pony, leaving the beggars to philosophically squat down around the club doorway and resume their everlasting wail of "Charity, for love of heaven, charity!"

Poor old McGregor's story was a sad one. Long years before, as a young man, he had come to the Philippines on a pleasure trip with his wife, and here she died suddenly of cholera, that terrible scourge of the east, which then was claiming its victims by thousands, and for 20 years the doctor had never left the island where she lay, among the tall palms in the little English cemetery on Santa Ana hill. But many others had reason to bless the cause that kept Dr. McGregor among them. From the proudest Spanish official in his palace to the humblest savage in his bamboo hut the doctor's time and skill were always at their service. And many a youngster fresh from home had been saved from going wrong in that land of wild and lawless life by his kindly words of counsel and advice.

We stopped at last before a miserable hut on the outskirts of the town, and giving the pony in charge of a passing native I followed the doctor in. The interior was dark and comparatively cool. An old native woman, like a grotesque image, was squatting on the bamboo floor beside a heap of "nipa" leaves and pieces of matting, on which lay a white man, tossing, turning and babbling with delirium, in the full grip of the jungle fever—a young man evidently, his once powerful frame, fearfully reduced by illness and confinement, covered by the ragged and grimy shirt and trousers of a sailor. He became quieter as McGregor raised his head and drank the medicine given him, but began muttering again as the doctor laid him down.

"He was a wee bit more rational this afternoon," said McGregor, "and told me a bit of his story, but he couldn't or wouldn't tell his name. I found him just outside on the grass and brought him in here for want of a better place."

"Was there nothing in his pockets?" I asked.

"Nought but these," showing a few centimes, at which the old woman glared greedily. "He may come to his senses a bit soon. Ye'd better bide awhile."

"Is he past hope, Mac?" I asked. "Can't we do anything—take him to a better house, I mean?"

The doctor shook his head. "If we could get him up north now, I'd say he'd get well with the constitution he has. It's the heat of the place that keeps him down. The poor lad's made like one of our ain collie dogs—strong and well in the cold, but when taken by fever in this climate—whish! burns up like gunpowder."

It was terrible to see one of my own race dying thus in the lowest degradation, like a wretched savage, nursed by an ignorant old barbarian only for the sake of the money she knew we would give her, more terrible as time went on, and the poor parched lips never ceased their childish, unintelligible chatter. Oh, for a bit of ice or anything to cool that burning forehead! But nothing is cool there, nothing but death.

So we sat in silence, I with my helmet fanning the flushed face, so drawn and haggard, which must have been strong and handsome in health, and the doctor over and anon raised the heavy head with the gentleness of a woman and gave medicine, while the old hag crouched in a corner and mumbled to herself, wondering if when the man was dead she would get a whole silver peso or not. Outside the brown people chattered and laughed in their freedom from care, now and then peering in with curious faces and running away with fresh shouts. Their turn might come next, but little they cared. The present was theirs for enjoyment of life. Never mind tomorrow.

Suddenly the tumult seemed to increase and concentrate farther down the road. Then it began to approach, the screams and happy laughter of children mingled with the clearer tones of a foreigner's tongue, and as the crowd reached the hut I suddenly heard a familiar voice saying: "There, little boy, don't you be so greedy. Let that little girl have some. Ain't it nice, John, to see how they enjoy it?"

McGregor looked up in wonder, and I rose and went to the door. There I found Captain Hale and his wife, surrounded by a perfect horde of delighted children, he tossing coppers about from a canvas bag and she distributing candy, penny whistles and numerous odds and ends from her huge basket, both their faces perfect pictures of the honest pleasure which changed to such profound amazement at the sight of me that for a moment a combined assault by the native infantry on their basis of supplies was almost successful, only prevented by a vigorous use of the captain's bamboo stick and Mrs. Hale's gingham umbrella.

I started to explain why I was there, but before I finished Mrs. Hale, with an exclamation of, "Why, the poor fellow!" gave her basket a whirl which sent its contents flying in every direction, thereby creating a scene of riot which those peaceful tropic shades had never witnessed the like of, and then trotted straight into the hut, followed by her husband, who bent his tall form nearly double to enter the door.

The doctor rose and bowed with courtesy of 50 years ago as the motherly old lady bent down by the sufferer's side, crying: "Oh, the poor, poor fellow! Just see him, John!"

I moved in from the doorway, and the light of the setting sun fell on the invalid's face, and suddenly a cry went up that rang through the tiny hovel and far above the noisy clamor outside—a cry from the depths of a mother's heart: "John! Father! It's our Rufe, our own boy! Oh, Rufy, Rufy, after all these years!"

* * * * * * * *

Step out softly, kind old doctor. Come with me and watch the sun going down in all its tropical glory behind the great volcanic range, if you can see it, for I cannot. It is all a blur to me. But I can see this—a noble ship at anchor in the bay with all sails bent, ready to sail tomorrow and bear away from this burning land one fever stricken to the cool breezes of the open sea and sure recovery under his own mother's care.

And hark to the bells of vespers this Christmas eve as they ring the warning from church and gray cathedral, of the glorious word they will tell tomorrow to men of every faith and creed, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men!"—Charles Bryant Howard in Short Stories.

Where the Earth Is Dead.

How cheerless is the wind that sweeps
The hills of Galilee,
Where, murmurless, the Jordan creeps
Down to the deep Dead sea!

O'er barren rocks the dead vines trail
And by dead tendrils cling,
And on the hill and in the vale
There is no breath of spring.

The dying glance of Christ the King
Seems to have staid and stilled
The voice of every living thing
Where Christ the King was killed.

The brooks, the birds that sing with them,
Have long since passed away,
And all about Jerusalem
The earth is dead today.
—Cy Warman in New York Sun.

Serving your dessert marks the climax of your Christmas dinner Every thing is here like the courses of an epicure's dinner, and the only course to take is to choose your

Christmas ... Gifts

from a stock as bewitchingly presentable as ours. The climax of elegance is seen in our display of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Sterling Silver Novelties

which reaches the apex of attractiveness and is unrivalled in the county.

J. E. ROYS. Bloomsburg, Pa.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
—FOR—
MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
AT - LOWENBERG'S.

Gloves, lined and unlined, kid, knit and leather, 24c., 48c., $1.00 $1.25.
Plush caps, and all other kinds, 25, 50, 75, $1.00, $1.50.
Silk handkerchiefs, with or without initial, 15, 25 and 50c.
Beautiful holiday neckwear, 25 and 50c.
Cuff buttons, studs, &c., 25, 50, 75 and $1.00.
Silk umbrellas and canes, 98c. to $3.50.
Sweaters, all colors and kinds, 50c. to $3.00.
Golf hose, 50c. to $1.25.
Night robes, 50 and 75c.
Holiday shapes, stiff and soft hats, $1 and $2.
Telescopes, suit cases and cabin bags, 50c. to $6.00.
Trunks, (one big room filled with them,) $1.98 to $10.00.
Cardigan jackets, 75c. to $3.00.
Smoking jackets, house coats, and bath robes, to your order in two day's time, $3.48 to $12.

——BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES IN——

Children's Suits and Reefers,

and all Overcoats, Suits and Trousers for men and boys

At Ridiculously Low Prices, to bring the Trade to

BLOOMSBURG'S BEST CLOTHING STORE,

Next to Central Hotel. **D. LOWENBERG'S.**

GROCERIES GROCERIES

EXTRAVAGANCE

May lie in paying too much for a thing, or paying too little. If you buy groceries for less than we ask you'll not get as good quality; that's poor economy. If you pay more

YOU PAY TOO MUCH,

because we sell the best there is. The same rule applies to our stock of Canned Goods, and Christmas Toys.

LARGE STOCK OF HOLLY WREATHS AND CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

J. D. ARMSTRONG,

FOOT OF NORMAL HILL. MAIN STREET

SPECIAL SALE

of FINE IMPORTED and DOMESTIC
... CLOTH, ..

750 different kinds to select from, of Clothing made to Order.

PRICES SAME AS READY MADE.

$8 Suits, $2.75 Trousers, $8 Overcoats, and upwards. These are prices made in order to lessen amount of stock of cloth. Skilled Tailoring and a erfect Fit Guaranteed.

MAIER,

Artistic Tailor, Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

A FAST STEAMSHIP.

From Europe to New York in Less Than Six Days.

Engineering science and skill in marine architecture has at last brought Europe within less than Six days' sail from New York City. The new steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse made her maiden trip from Southampton to New York recently in five days, twenty-two hours and fourty-five minutes. The best previous record was made from the same port to New York by the American steamer St. Paul, in six days and thirty-one mfnutes. The first day's run of the Kaiser was 531 knots. The runs of the successive days were: 495, 512, 554, 564, an dto Sandy Hook 186 knots. On the volage 30 horse power was developed with an average daily consumption of coal of 500 tons. The steam pressure to the square inch was 186 pounds, while her screws made an average of 77 revolutions to the minute. It is expected that when the machinery becomes a little worn and in perfect working condition that she will beat her own remarkable time by a full half day, bringing it down to five days and ten hours.

The new steamship now being built for the cunard line, it is stated, will exceed the measurement of the Kaiser by sixty or seventy feet and with a higher rated horse power. The tremendous power required to drive these enormous steamships can be more readily realized when it is stated that the water power at Lowell is only rated at 10,000 horse power. The speed made by the Kaiser on the day of its fastest record was at the average rate of about 27 miles an hour. As the average speed of the fastest through train on our railways is only about 52 miles an hour it will be seen that the Kaiser did some pretty quick sailing, and that even to keep up with her is going to take some pretty sharp and skillful work on the part of marine engineers who figure on the job.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

Hypnotism.

"It is very much to be regretted that in our country appropriate laws regarding the practice of hypnotism have as yet not been enacted. Everybody and anybody is at liberty to exercise his 'magnetic power' over his friends and acquaintances, and the public is as yet so little familiar with the dangers incurred by the willing subject that volunteers can always be found in the little social circle, who are ready 'to give hypnotism a trial.'

"The person who is about to be hypnotized should understand thoroughly that he or she is thereby placed under the absolute power of the operator, who can do with the subject whatever he pleases, when the hypnotic sleep has once been induced. He may cause his subject to commit crimes upon waking, of whatever kind; he may himself commit a criminal act upon the hypnotized without fear of detection. In France numerous cases of outrage have thus been reported, in which suspicion was thrown upon innocent people by appropriate suggestion on the part of the operator. Murder, theft, forbery, etc., have all been committed indirectly.

"But aside from such dangers it should be understood that frequent hypnotization undoubtedly demoralizes the individual and renders the subject unfit for the duties of every-day life.

"To what extent hypnotic sleep may in the future replace the anaesthetics which are now in use it is difficult to say, as it is not yet possible to call forth such a degree of insensibility to pain in every person to permit of surgical operations. In good subjects, however, even a major operation can be performed without causing any pain.

"Public exhibitions of hypnotism, or 'Mesmerism' so-called, should be strictly interdicted as serving no useful purpose and only doing harm."

In France, only physicians are permitted to practice hypnotism, and this is rightly so.

As we have before said, professors of hypotism are advertising for pupils to learn the art. Scoundrels will soon learn it, and all the newspapers of North America from Mexico to the North Pole should caution their readers against it.—G. T. Angell in Our Dumb Animals.

Don't Fear Klondike Cold.

H. M. Dalton and P. H. Levin, both attorneys from St. Louis, passed through St. Paul, leaving on the Northern Pacific coast train for what is vaguely known as the Klondike. They stopped off at St. Paul for a visit with Edward J. Darragh, and while in this city were his guests.

"We are not a part of the wild, haphazard rush to the Klondike," said Mr. Dalton to a reporter for the Globe, discussing their plans and prospects, "but we believe there are great possibilities for young men in the new country, and we intend to find out if we are right.

"From what we have read, the great difficulty seems to be that the passes are blocked by heavy travel, hosts of people trying to get over the roads that are wet and heavy with rains and easily cut up. The advice usually given is to wait until spring, and then before the passes are again deep with mud to go through on the frozen ground. Now, if the trip is to be made when things are frozen we do not see why it is necessary to wait for spring. It would seem to be as easy to get through on the first freeze as on the last one, and that, in brief, is our plan."

"You must understand, however," broke in Mr. Lewis, "that all of this is conditional. We are not absolutely set on trying our luck to the Klondike placers, or any of the adjacent streams. The possibilities of Alaska are not confined to the Klondike. There is, for instance, the Copper river, which comes down to the coast, and which is said to be very promising for prospectors, and there are dozens of fields, not necessarily gold, which hold out great inducements. More than that, general merchandising will be a field of great profit for many, and if the Alaska development makes good the wonderful promises of to-day it is possible that the great fortunes will be made by those who never try their fortunes in the mines. We are not committed to any plan, and have enough capital that will be available to enable us to try that field of activity that promises the most."—St. Paul Globe.

MAN'S NEW FACULTIES.

Is a Third Form of Consciousness Developing in Human Beings?

Science has discovered that new mental faculties are developing in highly civilized humanity. The observer has described them as a third and new form of consciousness. The other two forms are simply consciousness and self-consciousness.

In the section of psychology, at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, at Montreal, Dr. K. Bucke, of London, Ont., presented some novel views in a paper bearing the above title. He said:

"So-called telepathy and clairvoyance seem to be specimens of nascent faculties. I place in the same class the phenomena of what is often named spiritualism.

"The labors of the Society for Psychical Research have made it to me plain that these phenomena, as notably in the case of W. Stainton Moses, really exist. And I think that a study of the above mentioned case, together with that of Mrs. Piper and that of Mary J. Fancher, of Brooklyn, would compel any unprejudiced person to make the same admission. But to me these are not cases in which outside agents are acting on or through a human being but are cases in which a given human being has faculties which are not commonly possesstd.

Whether any given faculty, such as one of those now alluded to, shall grow, become common, and finally universal in the race, or wither and disappear, will depend upon the general laws of natural selection, and upon whether the possession of the nascent faculty is advantageous or not to the individual and to the race. But of infinitely more importance than telepahy and so-called spiritualism (no matter what explanation we give of these, or what their future is destined to be) is the final fact to be here touched upon. This is that superimposed upon self-consciousness, as is that faculty upon simple consciousness, a third and higher form of consciousness is at present making its appearance in our race.

"This higher form of consciousness, when it appears, occurs, as it must at the full maturity of the individual, at about the age of thirty-five, but almost always between the ages of thirty and forty. There have been occasional cases of it for 2,000 years and it is becoming more and more common. In fact, in all respects, as far as observed, it obeys the laws to which every nascent faculty is subject.

"Many more or less perfect examples of this new faculty exists in the world to-day, and it has been my privilage to know personally and to have had the opportunity of studing several men and women who have possessed it. In the course of a few more millenniums there should be born from the present human race a higher type of man possessing this higher consciousness.

"The new race, as it may well be called, would occupy, as toward us, a position such as that occupied by us toward the simple conscious alalus homo. The advent of this higher, better, and happier race would amply justify the long agony of its birth through the countless ages of our past. And it is the first article of my belief, some of the grounds of which I have endeavored to lay before you, that a race is in course of evolution."

The Making of Flags.

The bunting used in the production of flags for the United States navy is all made in Lowell, Mass. It has to come up to certain requirements in regard to color and strength. It has to be made entirely of wool of the best quality, showing no imperfections. It must weigh 5¼ pounds avoirdupois per piece of 40 yards, 19 inches wide. The yarn must be evenly spun, the warp and filling to contain not less than 34 threads to the inch, and the warp must be two-ply and the filling one-ply, properly twisted. The fabric must have a tensile strength of 65 pounds to the warp and 45 pounds to the filling, in test pieces two inches wide. The colors must be as "fast" as they can make them, and must not be seriously affected by being soaked continuously for twenty-four hours in fresh water and then thoroughly washed in water, using a good grade of laundry soap. Great quantities of the flags produced, says the Dry Goods Economist, are made at the Brooklyn navy yard. These flags include not only the "star spangled banner," but those of all other countries, the latter being used by our men-of-war in saluting. These flags are all made in the most careful manner, every stripe and device being measured with geometrical accuracy and the sewing being not only very strong, but very neat. The stars on the American flag are put on so carefully and evenly that when the flag is held up to the light the stars, which are made of muslin and put on both sides, appear to be a part of the fabric. The stars are cut with chisels out of bleached muslin laid thirty thicknesses together on a large open block. The largest flag made is 36 feet long 19 feet wide. The flags are finished off by men who, in sewing, use the sailor's palm, which consists of a leather strap with a hole through which the thumb passes and in which is set just below the thumb a disk of steel like the top of a thimble.

Worth Considering.

Referring to the recent terrible disaster to a night express train on the New York Central road, a Connecticut gentleman who travels a good deal, makes a suggestion that is worth considering. He calls attention to the fact that in the event of a passenger coach, the doors are likely to be closed by the jamming of the ends of the cars, the ventilators in the roof are usually too small to crawl through, and about the only thing that can be done is to smash out the windows. But the glass is thick; implements for smashing it are not often at hand, and when broken, fragments left on the sashes will cut like knives. His suggestion is to have one or two large trap doors in the car roof, always unfastened, and of light construction, so that they may easily be pushed open. Whether the car falls on its side or is plunged into the water, as in the New York Central disaster, these doors in a car roof would offer easy and quick meanas of getting out.

A MIGHTY NIMROD.

Four Hundred Bears the Record of a Tarheel Hunter.

Captain W. H. Basnight, of Roanoke Island, who is on a visit to Raliegh, says the Observer, is the celebrated bear hunter of Dare County. He has helped to kill over four hundred in his time.

"The season for hunting bears is near at hand," said the captain, "and it will be a good season. I judge from the berry crop. It is cut off back in the woods, and there is plenty on the water. The bears will come out to get the gumberries, and then we will kill them and have fine sport: We ship the meat to Baltimore, after eating all we want, selling it at twelve and a half cents a pound; we sell the bearskin for twenty dollars, and bear oil sells well."

'How do you kill the bears?' I asked.

"I have a big double-barrel muzzle-loading gun. I use that on account of shooting big lead. You cannot use such lead as I want out of a breech-loader."

"What is the biggest bear you ever killed?" I next asked the captain.

"I cannot tell you exactly. The largest I ever killed I could not weigh. I have killed bears weighing five hundred pounds. They average perhaps something over one hundred pounds."

"Are they hard to kill?" I asked.

"I have killed some that fell dead at first shot. But if a bear gets fully mad before he is killed, you can hardly kill him by shooting him all to pieces. I have been in some close places. I had a bear once grasp me around the shoulders, and if my brother had not shot and killed him, the bear would have killed me. I have never been hurt except a little squeezing—and no man ought to mind a proper amount of hugging," said the captain.

"Do you love the bear meat as food?"

You ought to have seen the good captain's mouth water and his eyes brighten, as visions of broiled bear meat came into his mind.

"Eat bear meat?" he said. "Why, it is the best meat in the world. I can eat two or three messes of bear, and feel strong enough to jump ten feet high."

Captain Basnight has charge of Durant's Island, which is owned by John E. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, who comes down for hunting and fishing about twice a year. This island contains forty-two hundred and fifty acres, is fourteen miles around, and is located at the mouth of Alligator River.

"On the island," said the captain, "we have five hundred head of cattle, hogs and sheep, fine poultry, and an abundance of wild game, including deer, swan, geese and ducks, and many varieties of smaller birds. We feed the wild fowl, and at times I have as many as seven hundred wild geese that come regularly to the camp to get their feed."

Coffee Pot.

A really good cup of coffee will go far toward determining the character of a repast, and in connection with fair bread and butter will be as satisfactory as an elaborate meal with malodorous, bad flavored slop, so commonly encountered. Coffee, with many, forms the life or keynote of the meal, and its proper making has been the earnest endeavor of thousands. There is an exquisitely delicate aroma in coffee which is so fugitive in its character as to escape in the process of boiling in the common pot. It is to save this aroma and to realize the best general results that the present invention has been designed and patented.

The improved coffee pot comprises a cylindrical vessel, having a closed bottom and a detachable cover, a conical water vessel being located in the bottom thereof. Pipes lead vertically from this water receptacle, and have steam jet holes located contiguous to their upper closed ends. A perforated horizontal shelf is fixed to the pipes and a coffee receptacle is arranged in the upper end of the vessel and provided with a flexible perforated bottom supported by the shelf; the discharge spout opens into the main vessel close down to the base, so that no aroma can escape in the steam during the boiling process. The coffee grounds are retained in the steaming receptacle and the liquid comes out absolutely clear of grounds or sediment. This device should sell in any household. It is not at all expensive to manufacture.

How to Examine a Watch.

To one who has never studied the mechanism of a watch its mainspring or the balance wheel is a mere piece of metal. He may have looked at the face of the watch, and while he admires the motions of its hands and the time it keeps he may have wondered in idle amazement as to the character of the machinery which is concealed within. Take it to pieces and show him each part separately—he will recognize neither design nor adaptation nor relation between them; but put them together, set them to work, point out the offices of each spring, wheel and cog, explain their movements, and then show him the result. Now he perceives that it is all one design—that, notwithstanding the number of parts, their diverse forms and various offices, and the agents concerned, the whole piece is of one thought, the expression of one idea. He now rightly concludes that when the mainspring was fashioned and tempered its relation to all the other parts must have been considered; that the cogs on this wheel are cut and regulated—adapted—to the ratchets on that, etc., and his final conclusion will be that such a piece of mechanism could not have been produced by chance; for the adaptation of the past is such as to show it to be according to design and obedient to the will of one intelligence.—Harper's Round Table.

Savans are Interested.

Bacchylides's poems, the papyruscontaining which was acquired by the British Museum last year, are about to be published. Nearly twice as many lines have been recovered than was supposed at first, the total being about 1,000. There are twenty poems or pieces of poems in all, six being complete, and of nine more substantial fragments being preserved. Fourteen are in honor of victories in the Olympian games, the rest being paeans, dithyrambs, or hymns, classes of verse of which there were hitherto no complete specimens.—Boston Traveler.

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He makes nearly all his own candy, out of pure Sugar.

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BEAUTIFUL CHINAWARE.

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Haviland, Carlsbad, and Decorated Chinaware in town, Consisting of

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Your Attention is Especially Called to Our Almost Endless Variety of 10c. Goods.

——ALL THE LATEST IN CUT GLASS.——

L. E. WHARY,

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We are showing the largest variety in

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It comprises all the novelties in

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Queensware in Tea, Dinner and Chamber Sets, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Dolls, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Comb Tray and Brush Sets, Bon Bon Trays, Books, Toys, Blocks, Christmas Tree Trimmings, &c., too numerous to mention.

CANDIES, NUTS, LEMONS, ORANGES, ETC.

We are headquarters for first-class

CHRISTMAS GOODS

at lowest cash prices.

Bloomsburg Store Company, Limited,

Corner Main and Centre Streets.

OLD LOVERS.

Heart of my heart, when the day was young.
Hope sang to life with a silver tongue;
Hope beckoned Love down a flowery way,
Where 'twas always morning and always May,
And two true Lovers need never part—
Do you remember, heart of my heart?

Heart of my heart, when the moon was high,
Work showed the way we must travel by;
Duty spoke cold and stern in our ears,
Bidding us bear all the toil and tears.
Partings and losses, sorrow and smart
Have you forgotten, heart of my heart?

Heart of my heart, in the setting sun,
We sit at peace, with our day's work done;
In the cool of the evening we two look back
On the winding pathway, the moon's rough track,
And the morn's green pleasance, where roses twine,
Heart of my heart—with your hand in mine.

Heart of my heart, when the night is here,
Love will sing songs of life in our ear;
We shall sleep awhile 'neath the daisied grass,
Till we put on the glory and rise and pass
To walk where eternal splendors shine,
Heart of my heart—with your hand in mine.

—E. Nesbit.

IN A TIGER'S CLUTCHES.

"It is one thing to hunt the tiger, and quite another thing to have the tiger hunt you. When 'Stripes,' hunting on his own acount, pounces on a man, the victim has a poor chance for his life That there are few men who can tell of such experience is needless to say," said Captain E. A. Arbuthnot. After the cigars had been lighted, a guest who had known him twenty years before in India had pressed him to tell the story of his tiger adventure there, and the captain had consented.

"The thing occurred in Dabrah Doolah district in Assam, where I had gone with the idea of becoming a tea planter," continued the captain. "The beginning of the adventure, to tell the story completely, was my meeting a shikari named Dassa Balhua on the morning of the day when I fell in with the tiger. The word shikari, you will understand, means native hunter, a tiger hunter in particular. I was on my way that day to look over a tract of jungly land which I thought of buying and clearing for cultivation, when on passing Dassa Balhua's house I saw him sitting in the doorway, and he was in a peck of trouble.

"His old East Indian Company's army musket, the gun with which he hunted, was lying across his lap, and he was fumbling at the lock. He wanted to go out into the jungle that day, and here his gun hammer out of gear, so that when he pulled it back it would not catch and stay at full cock. I saw at once what was wrong with the lock, and chancing to have with me a watchmaker's file, I set the thing right in five minutes. Balhua was very grateful, and I rode on, leaving him carefully loading the gun. I don't wish to get ahead of my story, but will say here that my stopping to help Balhua out of trouble was the means of saving my own life that day.

"This meeting with the shikari occurred about an hour after day-break. I went on my way, and by the middle of the afternoon I had seen all I cared to of the tract of land I came to view, and was ready to return to my bungalow. Of two servants who accompanied me I had left one with my horse a mile back, where there was some shade and grass. The other, who was with me, I sent to the man in the rear, directing that they bring the horse round by the road to a point where I would meet them. The man started off on a run, and after watching him out of sight, I took my way along a jungle path toward the point on the road where I had appointed to meet them.

"The jungle growth through which the path led was made up largely of bamboo grass taller than my head. Interspersed with the grass were clumps of bushes, low-topped korinda trees, and here and there a taller tree. Now that I was alone, the thought came to me that I should feel more comfortable if I had kept my rifle by me, for, it being rather heavy to carry, I had left it with the servant, who had charge of the horse. But I was not much disturbed by anticipations of danger as I strolled along the path, taking my time, for I expected to have to wait for my men at the roadside.

"The thing came suddenly, without warning. There was a strange moving of the grass and bushes a few feet away to one side of the path, the tall grass parted to left and right in a furrow that came straight toward me, there was a loud, deep-throated roar—and the tiger had me. I was standing stock still staring at the moving grass, for there was no use in running away, as he came out on me. There was one glimpse of paws, jaws, and white breast all plunging for me, and then I was flat on my back in the path, with the tiger crouching upon me, his claws set in my left shoulder and right side. The long feelers at his nose brushed my face as he set his teeth into my shoulder in one sharp, crushing bite, apparently to make sure that I would lie still.

"If the tiger had been alarmed or wounded, if he had overtaken me running away, or had I struggled——I should have been killed outright. I certainly expected nothing else, but the tiger, not repeating the bite, lifted his head as if listening. Some sound in the road may have made him fearful of losing his prey, for seizing me by the shoulder, he swung me clear of the ground and started away through the jungle in long, swift leaps. I weighed at that time one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and the tiger carried me along as easily as a cat would carry a squirrel.

"It will probably sound strange to you, although a similiar experience has been related by others, when I say that from the moment the tiger leaped on me I felt no pain from teeth or claw. Neither did I, after once the brute seized me, feel any keen sense of fear, although perfectly conscious of all that was going on, and of what seemed the certainly that I should be immediately killed. Perhaps the best expression of my condition while I was in the tiger's power would be to say that I was in a hypnotic state, for I can compare my sensation with nothing else.

"The tiger ran perhaps fifty yards, then stopped, laid me down and crouched, watching me. Presently he picked me up again and started on through the jungle, this time walking, bearing me along with my legs dragging upon the ground. Coming to an open space he laid me down and, backing away a distance of two or three yards, lay crouched watching me intently, after the manner of a cat that plays with a mouse.

"From the position in which I lay I could look straight into his yellow eyes, and could see the curling in and out of the tip of the supple tail. Then, as with every second I expected the tiger to leap upon me and tear me, there crashed in the jungle's stillness, the loud report of a gun, close at hand. I saw the tiger leap to his feet, whirl toward the sound, and he roared as he reared himself almost upright on his hind legs; then fell over on his side struggling.

"It was from the old firelock that I had set in order that morning—the East Indian Company musket of Dassa Balhua that the shot had come which saved my life. The shikari had found the path the tiger was accustomed to take in going from his den to the nearest watercourse to drink. In a thick-leaved tree overlooking this path he had built a platform, and from this he had watched daily for a chance to shoot the brute. Waiting here this day, he saw the tiger come into view from an unexpected quarter, dragging me along by the shoulder. When he saw the tiger drop me in the open space and lay himself down at a little distance away, the shikari fired at him, aiming at the head, for he knew that if not killed outright, the first act of the brute would be to kill me. The tiger, struck in the ear by the heavy bullet, died almost in his tracks.

"After the shot was fired, I lay still, not feeling sure that the tiger really was done for, until I saw Dassa Balhua come toward me from the tree. When I lifted my head the Shikari was startled, for he thought that I was dead. But he came to me and lifted me by the shoulders, so that by turning my head I could see the tiger lying stretched on his side.

"'He can trouble you no more, sahib,' said the shikari. 'The tiger is dead.'

"The shikari opened my jacket and examined my wounds, and then went down to the road to intercept my servants. Byt the time he came back with them, my wounds were getting painful. While one of the servants rode to the nearest bungalow for men and a litter, I lay watching the shikari skin the tiger. It was a young animal, full grown, with a glossy, beautifully marked skin, and terrible teeth and claws. With the skin and the Government bounty and the hundred rupees that I gave him, Dassa Balhua had no reason to complain of his day's fortune. I was taken out of the jungle that night, and to my home the next day. I had a bad shoulder, with fever that kept me laid up for three or four weeks, and I did not regain the ful use of my right arm for years. But I think I got off well."

Curious Old Ceremony.

For nearly seven centuries a curious old ceremony has annually taken place in the exchequer on the rendering of quitrents for certain lands in the Counties of Salop and Middlesex, consisting of the chopping in twain of two small fagots of wood, one wth a hatchet and another with a bill-hook, and counting a certain number of horseshoes and nails. These are probably the most ancient rent services now rendered in this country. The earliest known record of the first service is found on the roll of Shopshire serjeanties of the date of 13th John, 1211, which merely says: "Richard de Medler holds one virgate of land, and renders for the same, at the Feast of S. Michael, two knives."

On wednesday last the City Solicitor and secondary, as representing the corporation, into whose possession the properties came nearly three centuries ago, attended before Mr. George F. Pollock, the Queen's remembranceer, when proclamation was made thus: "Tenants and occupiers of the piece of waste ground called the 'Moors,' in the County of Salop, come forth and do your service."

Thereupon the City Solicitor rendered a hatchet and a billhook, which have been long since substituted in lieu of two knives and there severed two small fagots of wood.

Further proclamation was then made thus: "Tenants and occupants of a certain tenament called the 'Forge,' in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, come forth and do your service."

The City Solicitor thereupon counted six horseshoes and sixty-one hobnails. The Queen's remembrance pronounced them "Good numbers."

The horseshoes and nails, which are very ancient, are retained in the custody of the Queen's remembrancer, and are used from year to year.

Some people may think that such a very antiquated ceremonial should be allowed to cease; but the corporation of London wisely thinks otherwise, and prefers to keep in touch with bygone ages in retaining this very interesting and quaint old quitrent service. Her Majesty took so much interest in it that last year she desired this occasion should be sent to her, and they were accordingly forwarded to the Queen through Lord Chamberlian, enclosed in a handsome oak case, with silver shield thereon, upon which was engraved an account of the service upon which they had been used.—London Times.

The Colonel's Guess.

The little girl was telling what she had learned at school.

"To-morrow's lesson will be about the passive voice," she said. "You know what that is, don't you, Colonel Stilwell?"

"I can't say that my recollection on the subject is exact," he replied. "But I should infer that it is what you use when you happen to have a po' hand."—Washington Star.

THE CAUSE OF THE SHIVERS

He Was Not Reading for the Sake of His Spiritual Welfare.

Deputy Sheriff Winslow sat in his office perusing the account of David's interview with Goliath. He was not reading for the sake of his spiritual welfare. He was about to venture forth upon an undertaking beside which that of David paled into insignificance. He was going to serve a writ upon the body of John L. Sullivan. Therefore he was seeking tips, and his memory being somewhat hazy in regard to the manner in which David did up Goliath he read the story to see if he could vanquish the terrible John L. in the same manner should the latter take it into his head to swat the majesty of the law.

He stuffed a revolver in each hip pocket, stuffed three or four bludgeons and spring billies about his person and started forth. He started in business at the box office of the Olympic and was told that he would find John L. in his dressing room. It is needless to state that the sheriff is a brave man. Otherwise he would not take his life in his hand as he did at that time.

He approached the dressing room and halted outside he door. "I forgot to make my will and bid those at home farewell," he thought.

"Well, here goes. If he don't reach me the first time and I can't get at my guns or blackjacks I'll kick him in the stomach." He surveyed his feet with pride.

He knocked on the door and asked if he could see Mr. Sullivan. "Come in," yelled the terrific voice. The big fellow had just left the stage and was in his sparring rig. Without waiting, and dodging an imaginary blow, Winslow read the writ of arrest. He knew it by heart and acordingly had his eyes peled for the blow he expected. It didn't come. There was no explosion of the leonine wrath he had looked for. John L. intimated that his former manager, Mr. Dunn, who had the writ issued, was not a friend of his, and repeated the blood-curdling assertions which the sheriff had thought were meant for him.

Sullivan sent for Steve McMaugh to furnish bail for him, and Steve furnished it as soon as he could get to the theatre. Winslow, who, by the way, is rather thin and of light weight, could not contain himself for joy, and walked out with a halo around his head. No one saw it there, but he knew it was there because he felt it.—Providence Journal.

Trained Nurses.

According to the superintendent of one of the largest schools for trained nurses in New York, their occupation is not the easiest work in the world. It requires almost an ideal woman to make a good nurse. She must not only have all the qualities that go to make up the good woman, but she must have in addition the special qualities that are necessary for the nurse. She must, in the first place, have perfect self-control and patience. There is much that is disheartening about nursing the sick.

The man or woman who is suffering from disease is a transformed being. Sick folk lose control of themselves, and do and say things for which they cannot be held responsible. Particularly is this so in the case of the very poor—to say nothing of the deprayed classes, who are often treated in great hospitals. A nurse must always be cheerful, always sympathetic, capable of mentally putting herself in her patient's place. Under her pleasant exterior she must also have a will of iron that compels the obedience of her charges.

Women who have been teachers make the best nurses,, and in fact a large percentage of the nurses have been teachers. A curious fact is that there are few New York girls among the trained nurses serving in New York hospitals. Most of them are from the country or smaller cities. One reason for this, of course, is that many girls born and brought up in a large city are not up to the physical standard required of a trained nurse.

The Size of Pearls.

Pearls are named according to their size. The very large are called paragon pearls; when the size of a cherry, cherry pearls; medium are called piece pearls; smallest, dust pearls; while badly formed specimens are known as baroques. The value of pearls varies, of course, with the quality and general colors, but the piece, seed, and dust pearls always have a market price. The cherry and paragon are sold on an entirely different basis. If many fine ones are on the market at a time, they may be had at reasonable rates. Some years they bring almost any price. The last two years, especially, the dealers say, there has been a great scarcity of fine pearls, although there is no falling off in the supply of the small stuff.

When a pearl exceeds one carat in weight it is sold separately. Under that weight they are sold in parcels, and becomes les valuable as they become smaller. The smallest dust pearls collected average about five thousand to the Troy ounce, and are at present rated at about nine dollars an ounce. If, on the contrary; one paragon weighing an ounce, or one hundred and fifty carats, was on sale it would bring any amount from thirty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars, according to quality.

All Our Chalk From England.

One of the few exclusively important imported British products used in our country is chalk. It comes from the banks of the River Thames, being obtainable nowhere else in large quantities. In its crude form, remarkable flint fossils are sometimes found, usually the remains of fish. The process of manufacture from the natural state to that of a form when it can be utilized is simple. When received at the mill the chalk is put into great machines and ground with water, then floated off into vats of water, where all the impurities and foreign substances are precipitated, the water being afterward drawn off by a series of filtering operations, and the soft residuum dried by steam heat and exposure to the air; the substance is then reduced to a power of different degrees of fineness by grinding in burr mills and belting, when it is ready to be packed in barrels and sold for use among the different stores throughout the country.

Santa Claus

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Pretty Gifts! Useful Gifts! Popular Gifts!
Everybody is delighted with our Holiday Display.

SEE IT.

The Best of Everything for Christmas.

A thoroughly first-class stock combining Novelty, Quality and Elegance, with prices strictly fair.

While we cannot describe or enumerate our variety of elegant attractions, we are very glad to show them to all visitors.

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL
and now is the time to buy.

We open our doors to the Holiday Trade with the firm determination to make this

The Best Christmas Up to Date.

Are you coming in for your share?

You are invited to give our store a call before making your Christmas purchases.

HESS BROS.,

Jewelers, Opticians and Stationers,

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Telephone.

Lamps! Lamps!

Largest and most complete line in town.

We handle the celebrated

MILLER LAMPS,

fitted with beautiful lace and decorated globes.

See the handsome gold plated lamps.

Every Penny Counts

in your Christmas buying here.

You can easily select a very acceptable gift from our fine line of

Teachers' Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals, Perfume in cut glass bottles, Gold Pens and Pencils,

HOLIDAY BOOKS

of all kinds, Handkerc hief Cases, Collar and Cuff B oxes.

We extend you an invitation to visit our store.

James H. Mercer,

Opposite Episcopal Church.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN

YULETIDE CUSTOMS IN THE LAND OF THE VIKINGS.

Superstitions Regarding Nissen, the Scandinavian Santa Claus—Pranks of the Hired Men—Legend of the Brothers Ulv and Grimm.

The peasantry of Norway and Sweden generally build their homes as near each other as convenient. Often five to seven families live adjoining, constituting a miniature village. After the first day has passed the enjoyment commences. Dancing is the principal enjoyment for the youth, while the old people and the children stay at home and rehearse tales that are replete with orgies and "Nissen," or "Tomtegubben," as he also is called. The latter is a miniature being that corresponds in many respects to the Scotch brownie, but is quite Santa Clauslike in general appearance. The tales that are told have been handed down from generation to generation, and were at one time believed, and even in some districts considerable credence is still given to what is stated about these unnatural beings.

Nissen is the being that is of the greatest interest to the young. He is not a bad fellow at all, if he can only have his way. Where he lives no one knows. It is supposed that he spends the days sleeping in some of the hills or under the ground. Although he is small, he is possessed with super natural power and can do much to shape the fate of a person, either good or bad. Great care is therefore exercised to do what is known will please Nissen. Special attention must be given him Christmas eve. Should he come around after midnight and his favorite dish, romegrod, has not been placed outside near the door, trouble will result.

When the people awake in the morning, they can expect to find their cattle in a terrible condition. Nissen generally vents his vengeance on the animals of the farm. They will be tired the next day, showing that Nissen has been playing some prank with them, thereby keeping sleep from them. Articles in the barn will be found topsy turvy, while the horses have been turned around in their stall, but if the dish has been placed out for him he is happy. He shows his gratefulness in deeds. When the hired man in that case goes out to the barn Christmas morning, he may expect to find all his chores done. The horses have been curried so they look fine as silk, while the cows give twice their usual amount of milk. In many cases the wood has been split.

Many superstitious people on this occasion bar the door with a piece of steel. They are afraid of him, and steel is the only thing that Nissen has no power over. He has often been known to have entered the house and stolen food. Many a hired girl can vouch for the fact that she has heard him climbing about on the shelves of the larder, and even in a few cases he has been seen.

The youth still in a manner retain the habits of their ancestry. At eventide they gather together from the small villages and visit their neighbors. As a rule, the ground at this time of year is heavily covered with snow, and the trip has to be made on skis. This is one of the most delightful features of the celebration. The ski is the national article of locomotion, and the boys and girls are adepts in the art of standing on them in the deep declines and rugged hills. The young people go from neighbor to neighbor gathering more of them. They have often no particular destination, but know they will end somewhere. When they come to some particularly large farmhouse, they drop their skis and go inside. Here everything is in readiness for them in the way of food, drink and music. The fiddler strikes up his merry tunes, and those present are hurled into a vortex of merriment.

In most parts of the country this feature is in no way marred, and the dance goes on until late in the morning, when the young go home, only to meet somewhere else the following night.

In some of the primitive parts of Norway, as Guldbrandsdalen and Voss, fights were indulged in in years gone by. This custom has not entirely changed, but the fatalities that were so common then do not exist now. Then when a couple went to one of these dances the girl would generally take her lover's funeral gown along, fully expecting that he would need it before the night had gone.

In the southern part of Sweden, Yullotta, a custom that is very beautiful, is recognized by the peasantry. The early morning mass at 4:30 Christmas day is attended by nearly every one. The members of the congregation have often as far as seven miles to walk through the snow. They come from all directions in delegations, each carrying a long pole upon which a piece of pitch is burning. As the surroundings are still in darkness, the sight of those moving lights toward one center is imposing. The hired men in this part of the country have a rather peculiar joke that they try to play upon each other Christmas morning. It is to try to get up early and go over to the neighbors and perform the chores of the hired man there before he gets up. Great delight is taken in the perpetration of this trick.

In the early part of the century it was a belief that on Christmas eve all the unnatural beings joined together in a grand carousal. They were led by Thor, the god of the elements, and they flew through the air, creating a terrible noise and often damage. Johan Welhaven's poem "Asgaardsreien" tells of a deed that was committed by this flock. It was Christmas eve, and a wedding was being celebrated. The bride was of the fairest and the bridegroom the worthiest. Many had been invited, and the general enjoyment was enhanced by the free flow of liquor. When every one was in a sleepy condition from its superfluous use, the doors flew open, and the brothers Grimm and Ulv entered. Ulv had recently been refused by the bride, and he was out for revenge. An attack was made. The women huddled together, while the men tried to rally. The brothers had seized the bridegroom, and Ulv was about to plunge his dagger into his breast. Then a terrible crash was heard, and it seemed as if 10,000 demons were on the outside. The brothers stood as if transfixed. They knew it was Asgaardsreien, and they faltered. The doors flew open, and Ulv was seized by the throat and dragged on the outside. Then the people gathered in the house heard a shrill whiz, as of something flying through the air, and then all was quiet, but Ulv was never seen again. His brother Grimm was badly hurt, but recovered, and on Christmas evenings in years hereafter he told to the children the wedding festival that was visited by Asgaardsreien. —Minneapolis Tribune.

CHRISTMAS GREENS.

A Beautiful Custom Which Comes to Us From the Romans.

The fashion of decking the house with greens as we do at Christmas dates back into old Roman times, when a feast in honor of Saturn was celebrated and the temples of the dwellings were dressed with green boughs—possibly a remnant of that tree worship which, "in itself," says Ruskin, "I believe was always healthy," when "the flowers and trees are themselves beheld and beloved with a half worshiping delight, which is always noble and healthful."

The plants most in demand for church decoration at Christmas time in England as well as in this country are holly, bay and laurel. English holly is sometimes imported, but the American holly, which comes from Virginia and other sections of the south, is a very good substitute for it. The bay is the rarest plant of the three in this country, but ground laurel is commonly sold and is one of the most effective of the Christmas greens.

In decorating a room with Christmas greens it should be remembered that a very slight touch of color should be used with green and that the most objectionable of all things is too profuse decoration. Christmas greens are usually kept till after Twelfth Night, which occurs on Jan. 6, and they should certainly be cleared away by the 2d of February, or Candlemas day, or otherwise, as tradition says, a goblin will appear for every green leaf left behind. It certainly must have been a slovenly housewife who would leave her Christmas greens up for so many weeks, and goblins of discontent and uncleanliness would be sure to invade such a house.—Philadelphia Times.

Christmas In Denmark.

The tree is always lighted on Christmas eve in Denmark, and the family all meet together then. The older people get their presents on a plate at their places at the table, and the children's gifts are on the tree. Roast goose is always the chief feature of our Christmas eve dinner and a dish of rice is eaten on Christmas eve before dinner is served. Apple fritters are eaten instead of plum pudding. Christmas day itself is observed strictly as a religious festival, but the day before and the day after Christmas are holidays. The theaters are open, and the young people give dances. Our little Danish children do not know about Santa Claus. They have instead what they call a Nissen, meaning a Christmas brownie in the shape of a little old man with a large gray beard who is supposed to live under the ground. Another Danish superstition is that at midnight Christmas eve the cows in the stable rise and low in salutation, and on Christmas eve young maidens tell their fortunes by breaking the white of an egg into a glass of water and watching the shapes it assumes.

"Glagelig Jul!" is the Danish greeting for "Happy Christmas!"—Selected.

Christmas In England.

I fancy an English Christmas is too well known to need much description. English novels have described it fully, and the English illustrated papers at Christmas time give a good idea of the festivities. Every one who has a country place goes there for Christmas. There is generally a large house party, and dancing and skating help to pass the time. The houses and churches are decorated with holly and greens, and "mistletoe hangs on the castle wall." The tree is almost as universal an institution in England as in Germany, and the evening is given over to amusing the children, who play blind man's buff, snap dragon and hide and seek. The proverbial English Christmas dinner always includes roast beef and plum pudding. Every self respecting Englishman goes to church on Christmas morning, and in some country parishes the "waits" still sing their carols from house to house on Christmas eve.

In other respects it is kept very much as the American Christmas.—British Consul in Chicago Tribune.

Christmas Song.

In the darkness of the morning
Shepherds on the eastern plain
Saw a glorious brightness dawning,
Heard a joyful, sweet refrain:
"Glory in the highest!
Peace on earth!"

Then before them, wondering, listening,
Came the beauteous angel train,
Came in garments brightly glistening,
Singing o'er and o'er again:
"Glory in the highest!
Peace on earth!"

Tell to all below the story
Of the wondrous Saviour's birth,
Tell of how he came from glory
To be crowned the King of earth.
Glory in the highest!
Peace on earth!

Sin no more shall close heaven's portals.
Open far and wide they swing,
For Messiah unto mortals
Full forgiveness now doth bring.
Glory in the highest!
Peace on earth!
—M. W. Falconer in Chicago Record.

CHRIST CHILD LEGENDS.

Beasts and Birds Have a Prominent Place In Christmas Lore.

The story of the hunting of the wren in the isle of Man every Christmas is well known. She is known as Our Lady's hen, God's chicken, Christ's bird, because she was present at Christ's birth, brought moss and feathers to cover the Holy Babe and made a nest in his cradle.

In France the cuckoo was believed to have flown from a Christmas log.

A Latin poem of the middle ages tells that the crossbill hatches her eggs at Christmas and her young birds fly off in their full plumage at Easter.

The Mohammedans have many legends of Isa, or Jesus. One tells that when he was 7 years old he and his companions made birds and beasts of clay, and Isa proved his superiority by making his fly and walk as he commanded.

In the Tyrol they say the ravens used to have snow white plumage, but one day Jesus wanted to drink at a stream, and they splashed and so befouled the water that he could not, so he said, "Ungrateful birds, you are proud of your snow white feathers, but they shall become black and remain so until the judgment day."

A Russian legend tells that the horse flesh is considered unclean because when Christ lay in his manger the horse ate the hay from under his bed, but the ox would not and brought back on his horns to replace what the horse ate.

The Britons believe that the ox and the ass talk together between 11 and 12 o'clock every Christmas eve.

In Germany the cattle kneel in their stalls at that hour. Another version says they stand up.

The ass and the cow are sacred because they breathed upon the Holy Babe in his stall.

The ass is the most sure footed of animals because he carried the holy family to Egypt by night. He has had a cross on his back ever since.

Old women used to sprinkle holy water on the ass and the cow to drive away disease.

Bees are said to buzz in their hives at the exact hour of our Saviour's birth.

In north Germany the version of the man in the moon is thus told: One Christmas eve a peasant greatly desired cabbage, but as he had none in his own garden he stole from his neighbor. Just as he filled his basket the Christ Child rode by on his white horse and said, "Because thou has stolen on Christmas eve thou shalt sit in the moon with thy cabbage basket." And there he still sits.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CHRISTMAS GIVING.

A Custom That Comes From the Three Wise Men Who Followed the Star.

Of course you need not be told of the origin of presenting gifts at this season of the year. The three wise men who followed the star until it remained stationary over the stable in Bethlehem, and who, entering the hovel wherein were the cow and the ass, knelt down before the beautiful Babe in the manger, placed before him presents of myrrh, frankincense and gold. Their example is the example that you follow today, 1,895 years after the Magi made obeisance to the Child Jesus, and when you place presents before the little ones who are made in the image of the Divine Babe you are doing what was done by the eastern kings, but remember that to carry out their example to the full the babes in the mangers, the little ones in hovels, must not be forgotten.

Most of our Christmas customs come from the German. Kris Kringle is a legendary myth whose origin is involved in much doubt. Formerly in the small villages of Germany the presents made by all the parents were sent to some one person, who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask and an enormous flax wig, and known as Knecht Rupert, went from house to house. He was received by the parents with great reverence, and, calling for the children, presented the gifts to them according to the accounts of their conduct received from the parents. It appears as highly probable that this custom gave rise to our present innumerable legends about Santa Claus.—Philadelphia Times.

Christmas Weather.

In a note following some quotations regarding Christmas and winter weather the author of an old London publication says, "These prognostics of weather, etc., I look upon as altogether uncertain, and were they narrowly observed would as often miss as hit." Besides being quoted as above the proverb is varied as follows: "A hot May makes a fat churchyard" and "A green winter makes a fat churchyard." To the latter proverb is added this note, "This proverb was sufficiently confuted in the year 1667, when the winter was very mild, and yet no mortality or epidemical disease ensued the summer or autumn following."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Christmas.

Heap on more wood.
The wind is chill,
But, let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our merry Christmas still.
—Walter Scott.

Lo!, now is come our joyful'st feast!
Let every man be jolly.
Each room with ivy leaves is drest
And every post with holly.
—Withers.

For little children everywhere
A joyous season still we make.
We bring our precious gifts to them,
Even for the dear child Jesus' sake.
—Phœbe Cary.

Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace!
East, west, north and south let the long quarrel cease.
Sing the song of great joy that the angels began.
Sing of glory to God and of good will to man.
—Whittier.

Again at Christmas did we weave
The holly round the Christmas hearth.
The silent snow possessed the earth.
—Tennyson.

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